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Rev. JOHN F. COONS, Editor.

TERMS.

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LEXINGTON:

WEDNESDAY, *JUNE* 25, 1834.

To the Rev. L. Beecher, D. D.

Lexington, Ky. June 17, 1834.

DEAR SIR,—From the acquaintance formed, and the friendship existing between us, and your known opposition to vice, in all its forms, and determination to use all moral influence to suppress it, I have taken the liberty to address you on a subject of *vast* and immediate interest; viz. the subject of *Moral Reform*, or the breaches of the seventh commandment.

I do this the more readily, because of that high confidence I have in your wisdom, your talents, your piety, and your willingness to engage in any enterprise to arrest the tide of sin, and promote virtue, and ameliorate the condition of suffering, degraded, and ruined man. The sin of *lewdness* is a crying evil in the land, and much more common than is apprehended by the virtuous part of the community. That the virtuous and unsuspecting are ignorant as to the extent and commonness of this vice, is evident from the following facts; viz. that they cannot believe the statements of those who have visited those haunts of lewdness and destruction, for the purpose of obtaining information as to the extent of this *great evil*. And also from the fact, that they are unwilling that the truth, as known by others, should be published to the world, fearing the consequences would be bad;—and from the fact that the greatest debauchees in our country, are received into virtuous families as gentlemen, and treated as honorable, high minded men. Now sir, I am persuaded that the public mind wants information on this subject; and that when informed, the debauchee and the seducer will find their proper level, so far as they may be known. A virtuous public must arrest the tide of this prevalent and destroying evil; but this will not, cannot be done without the public mind being informed, and this information must come from the virtuous; and I know not how this can be accomplished better than through the medium of the press. The subject is of such a character, that delicacy forbids persons of virtuous and refined feelings from speaking plainly and publicly about it; the secrecy attending the perpetration of this *dark* crime is so great, and the arts and schemes employed to compass the ends of the seducer are so hidden, that it is difficult to bring any ordinary system of operations to bear directly upon this sin. But there must be, there *is* a remedy some where; and that remedy should be sought out, and applied without delay.

The extent of this vice is only known in part: but sir, enough is known to make the heart sick, and to awaken the christian public to action. I am in possession of many facts on this subject which relate to several of our large cities and towns in the west, that must in time be made public, that the community may be informed of this growing evil. These facts relate to the number, the persons, the stratagems, the thefts, the intemperance, the diseases and deaths connected with this gateway to hell. The eyes, the nose, the head, the whole body of some individuals have become one putrid mass, from an indulgence in this crime. The peace of families has been broken up; the happiness of many individuals destroyed by breaches of this commandment. The age has arrived, the period has approached, in christian enterprise, when this dark and filthy sin must be uncovered, that its votaries may be treated according to their character. The time has come, when the man who may be guilty of a violation of this commandment shall be treated in the same manner that his accomplice in ruin is treated. Let public sentiment place him on a level with the degraded female; let his society be avoided by all virtuous individuals; let him be shunned by all the good and honorable, and much will have been done to remedy the evil.

I address you with a hope that you will employ a small portion of your valuable time, in exposing this destroying sin, in reply to these remarks.

I am, Dear Sir, yours in gospel bonds,

N. H. HALL.

For the Western Luminary.

MR. EDITOR,—The following communication commences a series of letters, longer or shorter, as future circumstances may dictate. If the suggestions which will be offered, are followed out in practice, they will have an important bearing in the formation of the character of a class of individuals, which shall to a greater or less extent, wield the future destinies of this highly favored portion of our beloved country. Under its present able Faculty, with such a man as President YOUNG at its head, Centre College has been gradually rising in importance, and deserved distinction for several years. As to the number, and respectability of its students, their piety, their general morality, and propriety of deportment, it has never been equalled in its own history. It was saying much, when it was justly remarked to me a few days ago by a public man, of high character: "There is but one vicious student among more than one hundred, and it is hoped he will soon leave the place. Young men of intemperate, profane, idle, and irregular habits, frequently come, but soon leave again. There is a moral atmosphere about Danville, so pure, so excellent, that it cannot be adapted to their depraved constitutions. They find there no congenial spirit, with whom they can feel a pleasure in associating. They feel that every one is above them in real worth, hence their stay is always short."

If, what I recommend, will eventually prove of any service, in forming the character of any young gentleman, or even of aiding, or inspiring him in the prosecution of his studies, so that in after life, he shall honor the Institution, which *now* honors him, I shall feel myself amply repaid, for any time, or labor, spent on the following letters. I speak from personal experience and observation. The felt utility of some things recommended, has made me think it unnecessary to give the reason for their recommendation. Of others, reasons sufficiently conclusive, will suggest themselves to the ingenuous reader, without spending time and space in committing them to writing. Besides, by calling his judgment into frequent requisition, he will not be apt to sleep over a too easy task. I descend to particularities, or insignificancies if you please, because they will have to be *practiced;* and if worthy of practice, they are deserving a passing notice. Sometimes, I recommend what every body might know ought to be done, and how to do it, but the thing is mentioned that it might not be forgotten. The mere mention of it, will attach greater importance to it, and procure a more special attention. Many suggestions are taken from the writings of eminent men; and for what *these* may say, there may be a propriety in the students filing the LUMINARY, at least until the last number shall have appeared. Then, they can be dealt with according to their merit. The fact of their having been undertaken as a relaxation from severer study, will explain whatever may be observed in carelessness of style, inaccuracy of quotation, and obscurity of expression. If there should be found a vein of humor and anecdote, let it be attributed to pure good nature, and a wish to please, as well as to benefit and instruct.

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Lexington, June 21, 1834.

LETTER I.

TO THE STUDENTS OF CENTRE COLLEGE.

One Saturday morning in the autumn of 18—, I found myself standing on the front steps of the College edifice, waiting for the appearance of the President, who was in the chapel, instructing the students in declamation. I was yet in my teens, had scarcely ever been out of my mother's sight for a week together, and ignorant of the world and its ways, a friendless stranger, in a strange place, without a kindred spirit with whom to sympathize, or friend to counsel, or to comfort, I was the prey of many severe and conflicting feelings. What was to be done! I had nothing in the wide world to recommend me, in purse, person, character, or acquirements. After paying the "in advance" for board, and tuition, my purse was not far from *minus*. My person was "less than the least." My woolen dress was in the fashion of "forty years ago," with a coat collar made by a woman, and a cravat, which that morning for the first time in my life, had saluted my neck; and that too, in such an ungracious manner, that I had to swallow about once a minute, to keep from being choked. To this was added a pale, thin, desolate, melancholy phiz; as if it had never seen the sun, and never owned a smile; and a little head, with a precious small quantity of brains in it, as I *afterwards* found out, partly covered over with something which might pass for hair, but looked more like the fuz of a white hog half scalded, and which shot out in spike-shaped pyramids to all points of the compass, and up and down besides. As to character, no one knew whether I had any or not; the fact was, I had'nt any to spare. I had never once thought of bringing a recommendation with me, for I was just fresh from the woods, and did not know what kind of things they were. My acquirements were what any numbskull farmer's boy might get under a country pedagogue, who could say *ki, ke, kod*, and could render Cæsar into tolerable English with the help of a dictionary, and a good translation. Under such circumstances, you might well suppose it was a bad chance for me. But I recollected what my mother once said to the pet, when she turned it into a frozen corn-field one cold winter morning—"Root pig, or die." I determined at once to take the advice, to *go ahead*, and set up for myself.

The President just then appeared, with a bow so courteous, and an expression of countenance so winning and so full of kindness, that I felt in a moment at home—and without giving him time to answer half my inquiries thus addressed him: My name is ——, I'm just from ——, I want to come to College, here's to pay for my schooling. How many classes are there! I'd like to be in all of them! How long will it take me to get through, and have a diploma!—The result of it was, by *accident*, I entered an irregular Junior, and graduated in two years.

I left old Centre, building many high hopes, and high castles made of air, about future greatness; determining to set things to rights, and expecting fairly to astonish the world. I made a furious start. But I was ignorant of the ways of the world, and of human nature. Since then, I have tumbled over precipices, fallen into mud holes, run head foremost against stumps, fences, saw logs, and sawyers; have lived and travelled in near half the states, east, west, north and south, on the highway, along the rivers, in mail stages, and steamboats, in splendid dwellings, and mud huts: at one time in want of shoes, at another in extravagance; to-day in debt without a sixpence, to-morrow with pockets crammed full of money. One week faring sumptuously every day; the next, living on raw turnips, and green corn; sour milk and sweet potatoes. I have mingled in the festive circles of beauty, and of fashion; have joined in their childish pastimes, and participated in their mirth and revelry. In the house of affliction too I have witnessed agonies unspeakable; and have been where epidemics raged in fury; where death was the expected occurrence of every hour, so common, we talked of it with pleasantry. I have wept too at the couch of my friend, "the man of God," as he whispered the last sad "Farewell," then gently closed his eyes in death. At the bed-side of one whose sainted spirit lives in Heaven now, I stood. I pressed the lip, and closed the eye, the fond recognition was given, it was the last act on earth, the next was where separation comes not, and where tears never fall. And then again, inhuman as it may seem, I have laughed outright in the face of the wretch, engaged in the last mortal struggle. I have been scandalized, praised; lauded to the skies, and hissed to Tartarus. At one time, eyes, nose, mouth and ears in love with all the feminine gender at once; the next day, out with the whole race; and then again, just between. One day I sought fortune; the next, fortune sought me. All these things have sobered me. I *now* see the world *as it is*. I sometimes have found myself wrong: that others have sense as well as I; and that wisdom will not die with me.

When I left College I thought I knew every thing. When I mixed among men, I was astonished, and sometimes half angry, because they did not think so too. I was full of fancies; and dreamed that my entrance upon the theatre of action, was to form a new, and splendid epoch in earth's history. My opinion of men, and men's ways, and hearts, was absurdity itself. Those opinions were only brought down to a proper level, were only sobered, by long, and severe experience, disappointment trouble and vexation. But years have passed away. I look upon it all with delight, yet sometimes with a melancholy pleasure. I regard even the dark spots of my past existence, with a real satisfaction. Providence,

"E'en in affliction kind,

has smiled, has given me health, friends, abundance, contentment, and comparative happiness.

I envy none, and nothing crave of gold,
Or wealth, or worldly splendor. Of pleasure,
I've had my fill. If ought I have to ask,
It is to love my God, my Saviour more,
And be a better friend to fallen man."

And in the society of those I love as life, I would not exchange conditions with Britain's WILLIAM, or the Czar of all the Russias. But whatever comfort I now enjoy, I owe it all, next to a kind Providence, to the experience, and the habits formed during my collegiate. And feeling as I do, that my race may soon be run. I wish to leave to my own Alma Mater, a small testimony of my respect for her memory. The observations I there made, and the experience I there acquired, I leave a legacy to her sons; that profiting by these, they may rise to real greatness, when my memory shall have waned in death. That by habits there formed, and by principles there imbibed, they may so successfully figure upon life's vast theatre, that long after they too shall have been slumbering with the silent dead, their successors in the Legislative hall, on the floor of Congress, in literary fame, and earthly glory, may centuries hence arise and call them blessed.

Yours respectfully, Q.

From Abbott's new work, "The Corner Stone."

A Holy Life.

The most direct and powerful means of promoting the Saviour's kingdom, is the vigorous cultivation of your own growth in grace. There is a great tendency among Christians to look too much away from themselves, and think that they are to do good to their fellow-men, by bustling efforts, bearing directly upon them, without the light of a high and consistent, and unsullied example of holiness. "Ye are the salt of the earth," said our Saviour, and the very expressive metaphor seems to imply that Christianity is to influence mankind, not so much by its outward and open triumphs in the world, as by the silent and unseen, and yet most powerful operation of its principles, in the hearts and lives of its professors. The thousands of individual Christians are surrounded each in his own little sphere, with some upon whom they exert a constant influence. The aggregate of this influence, is immense. Each individual, however, is responsible only for his comparatively minute and separate share; but success in securing it, in every part, and consequently in the whole, depends on personal christian character.

To show this, let us consider the amount of influence of two distinct kinds, which may be exerted by a particular church. It consists, we will suppose, of a hundred members; and in the daily business and pursuits of life, they are connected, probably, more or less directly, with two thousand persons. That is, there are two thousand persons, at least, who are acquainted with some one or more of them. One kind of influence then, exerted by these christians, is, that of their private character and conduct, and the spirit manifested in their dealings, as they affect these two thousand. Again, they are interested we will suppose, in the spread of religion, and they contribute a certain sum of money to circulate Bibles or tracts, or to support missionaries in foreign lands. Now the point is, that the former, viz. the private influence, exerted over those with whom they come into immediate connexion, is far more important than the other. It is this kind of influence which is more frequently spoken of in the New Testament than the other; and if the church felt the importance, and universally acted accordingly, the gospel would make far more rapid progress in the world than it now does. The reader will see in the sequel, that I do not mean to undervalue the second mode of promoting Christ's kingdom. It should have its proper place; but the first and great duty of every Christian is to see that his own heart is right, and that the light of the glory of God shines in all his private conduct.

And yet this is very often forgotten. The heart, deceitful and hard towards God, loves to forget it. We seek moral renewal for ourselves, and we feel, at first, a strong interest in our maker's service; but the world comes in again, and gets the victory; and since we do not like to renew the painful struggle necessary to overthrow it once more, we leave ourselves, and endeavour to quiet conscience by activity in our efforts to save others from their sins. Our pride is gratified by the thought, that we stand on safer and better ground than those for whom we labor, and many other worldly feelings may be gratified in devising and executing our plans. In the meantime, our own hearts remain cold and dead; our petitions become feeble, our prayers formal; desires for real spiritual blessings for our own souls are gone, and we work industriously, with the pretence of endeavouring to procure for others what we do not really desire for ourselves.

This must not be so, if we wish to do any good to the cause of Christ. We must look within, and seek first to eradicate our own sins, and have our own hearts right. We should pray for spiritual blessings for ourselves, and see that we do it sincerely. Many and many a night when the Christian kneels for his evening prayers, he cannot honestly ask God to come and be with him. The world has full possession; and if he pray in words, that God would come and break its chains, it is with a secret wish that he may not be heard. If we examine ourselves with careful scrutiny, we shall often find that this is really the case. The Christian, therefore, who wishes to be at his post, and to act efficiently for his Master, should pray for himself, and see that he can pray honestly.

Again, he should *watch himself*. We are all far more willing to watch one another, than to watch ourselves. It is easier and more pleasant to see the faults of others than our own. We like to think of the obstinacy, and ingratitude, and folly of those who are entirely without God in the world, far better than to see the same qualities in ourselves, who profess to have tasted of the happiness of piety and then have almost thrown the cup aside. Now there is unquestionably such a fault as turning our thoughts too exclusively to ourselves. Many persons err in this way, and to them, advice contrary to this should be given. But such cases are rare. The mass of Christians, especially in this busy age, are far more inclined to be watchful over all their neighbours, than over themselves, and especially to see the hardness of heart, and the base ingratitude exhibited by sinners, while they entirely overlook their own.

Once more: we should *labour* for *our own* spiritual good. In religious action, the natural law in respect to selfishness seems to be reversed. We are far more ready to toil for others than for ourselves; we had rather that they would repent, than that we should grow in grace;—we prefer buying and distributing a dozen tracts for the unregenerate, to reading attentively and prayerfully a treatise designed to promote our own growth in holiness.

This is not surprising, though it is very wrong. Unhappily for us, moral renovation leaves sin in our hearts, wounded indeed, but very imperfectly subdued; and this is one of the forms which, forever deceitful, it continually assumes; but it must not be so. The best way to *spread* religion, is to *exemplify* it. A pure church is the most powerful army; the Christian armour consists of the Christian graces, and it is with these that victories really valuable are alone to the won.

The Night in the Garden.

It seems to me that the history of the world cannot exhibit an act of higher, nobler courage than our Savior performed in coming down to meet Judas and the armed band, the night before he was crucified. Just imagine the scene. On the eastern side of Jerusalem, without the walls, there is a sudden descent to a stream, which flows through the valley. Across this stream, on the rising ground beyond, was a quiet and solitary place, where Jesus often went for retirement and prayer. He understood very well his approaching torture and crucifixion; he had taken, the evening before, his last sad farewell of his disciples, and with the day of agony and death before him on the morrow, he could not sleep. It was a cold night, but a sheltered dwelling in the city was no place for him. He asked his three nearest friends to go with him, that he might once more cross the valley, and for the last time, take his midnight walk upon the Mount of Olives. Oppressed with anxiety and sorrow, he fell down alone before God and prayed, that he might be spared what was to come. He had gone on firmly thus far, but now his heart almost failed him. Six long hours of indescribable agony seemed too much, for the frail human powers, which must necessarily bear the whole. He prayed God to spare him if it *could be* possible.

But it could not. His strength failed under the exhaustion produced by his mental sufferings, and by the more than death-like perspiration which the night air, so cold at this season that even the hardy soldiers needed fire, could not chill. Mysterious help from heaven restored him a little, but though refreshed through heavenly sympathy, we must remember that it was human powers that had this trial to bear.

At last there is heard through the trees, at a distance down the valley, the sound of approaching voices. Lights are seen too; and now and then a glittering weapon. They are coming for him. Fly! innocent sufferer, fly! Turn to the dark solitudes behind you, and fly for your life! No. The struggle is over. The Savior, collected and composed, rises and walks on to meet the very swords and spears sent out against him. We must remember that there was nobody to encourage him, nobody to defend him, or to share his fate. It was in the darkness and stillness of night, the very hour of fear and dread; and the approach of those whose dim forms and suppressed voices arrested his attention, was the signal not of danger, but of death,—nor of death merely, but of protracted and unutterable torture. Still he arose and went forth to meet them. "Whom seek ye?" said he,—"I am he." We have read this story so often that it has lost its impression upon us; but could we come to it afresh, and really appreciate the gloomy, dreadful circumstances of the scene, we should feel that the deserted Savior, in coming down under these circumstances, to meet the torches and the weapons which were to light and guard him back to such enemies and such a death, exhibits the loftiest example of fortitude which the world has ever seen. There was less noise, less parade, less display than at Thermopylæ or Trafalgar; but for the real sublimity of courage, the spectacle of this solitary and defenceless sufferer, coming at midnight to meet the betrayer and his band, beams with a moral splendor which never shone on earth before, and will probably never shine again.—*Ib.*

Faith.

In Mr. Abbott's new book, "The Corner Stone," is the following illustration of faith:

Faith means confidence; not merely cold, intellectual conviction, but confidence; a feeling of the heart. To show this distinction clearly, imagine a man unaccustomed to such an elevation, to be taken to the summit of some lofty spire, and asked to step out from an opening there, upon a narrow board, suspended by ropes over the dizzy height. How will he shrink back instinctively from it! Explain to him the strength of the ropes, show him their size, and convince him by the most irresistible evidence that they have abundant strength to support many times his weight. Can you make him willing to trust himself to them? No. But the builder, whose confidence in the suspended scaffolding has been established by experience, stands upon it without fear, and looks down to the stony pavement, a hundred feet below, with an unmoved and steady eye. Now you must have such faith in Christ's suffering and death, as not merely to admit their efficacy, but to trust yourself to it.

A father was once amusing a number of children with an electric machine, and after one or two had touched the knob and received the shock, they drew back from the apparatus and looked upon it with evident dread. The father presently held out to them the jar, uncharged, and consequently harmless, and said distinctly, but without emphasis, "If you touch it now, you will feel nothing. Who will try?"

The children drew back, with their hands behind them.

"You do not believe me," said he.

"Yes sir," said they with one voice; and several hands were held out to prove their faith, but they were quickly withdrawn, before reaching the dangerous knob. One alone, a timid little girl, had *that kind* of confidence in her father which led her really to trust him. The rest believed his word, but had not heart-felt faith in it. Even the little believer's faith was not unwavering. You could see on her face, when the little knuckle approached the harmless brass ball, a slight expression of anxiety, showing that she had some doubts and fears after all; and there was an evident feeling of relief, when she touched the knob, and found, from actual trial, that her father's word was true, and that there was really nothing there.

This last is Christian faith exactly. It not only believes what the Savior says, but it acts in reliance upon it. It trusts to Christ, and throws itself upon him, and tries to hush its remaining fears, and to feel fully the confidence which it knows is deserved. Still there will be too often a slight misgiving; a hesitating fear, alternating and mingling with its confidence and love, and expressing itself in the prayer, "Lord, I believe, help thou my unbelief." There ought not to be the slightest misgiving. It is sinful and unreasonable, even in the least possible degree.

From the Presbyterian.

MINUTES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Concluded.

MONDAY EVENING, half past 8 o'clock.

The committee on Overture No. 13, viz: "An application from the Presbytery of Albany, for leave to receive the Rev. James Harper, a foreign minister," reported that they have examined the documents submitted to them, and recommended that the Presbytery have leave to receive him aggreeably to their requests, when he shall have completed the required probation on which he now stands. This report was adopted.

The Second Presbytery of Philadelphia resumed and finished their defence, and the complainants were heard in reply.

Adjourned till to morrow morning at 8½ o'clock.

Concluded with prayer.

TUESDAY MORNING, June 3d, 8½ o'clock.

The Assembly met and opened with prayer.

The committee appointed on Overture, No. 7, from the Session of Union Grove Church, Illinois, made the following report, which was adopted, viz:

"That two questions are submitted in this Overture to the judgment of the Assembly, viz: 1st, Is it the duty of church sessions to admit to membership persons who refuse to present their children to God in the ordinance of baptism?

"2d. What is the duty of the Session, in case of parents, members of the church, who refuse, from conscientious scruples, to present their children for baptism?

"For a reply to these questions, the Sessions are referred to the Digest, part 4. ch. 2. sec. 7. p. 98, where the decision of the Assembly on the principle involved in both, is recorded as follows:

"A letter also came through the Committee of Overtures from Bethnel Church, Esq. inquiring whether he may be admitted to occasional communion, whilst he has scruples concerning infant baptism.

"The letter from Bethnel Church, Esq. as overtured, was read, and the motion formerly made, thus amended. That the Sessions of the church of Combridge be permitted to receive Mr. Church upon satisfactory evidence of his good character, his scruples notwithstanding, was taken up and agreed to.

"But while it is clear, that persons otherwise of good Christian character, are not to be excluded from the communion of the church, because they have scruples concerning infant baptism, there is in every case, where such persons apply for admission, a question as to the expediency of receiving them, upon which the Session of the church must decide."

The committee to whom was referred Overture No. 9, viz: "A memorial from East Hanover Presbytery on inefficiency in the ministry," made the following report, which was adopted, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That the evils set forth in the Memorial call for prompt and efficient action, with a view to their removal or abatement.

2. That the constitutional remedy for these evils is in the hands of the Presbyteries, to whom it belongs to "ordain, instal', remove, and judge ministers." See Form of Gov. ch. 10, sec. 8.; and whose duty it is to inspect the fidelity of those whom they have solemnly set apart to the work of the ministry by the imposition of hands.

3. That it be enjoined on all the presbyteries to take such measures as they may deem expedient for forming the pastoral relation, in a regular manner, in all cases where churches are now served by stated supplies, unless there be special reasons to the contrary, of which reasons the Presbytery is required to judge and to make their judgment matters of records on their minutes.

4. That when ministers have withdrawn, or may hereafter withdraw, wholly or in part, from the work of the ministry, it be enjoined upon the presbyteries to which they belong, to require of such ministers their reasons for so doing, whibh reasons are to be put upon record by the Presbytery, with an expression of their approbation or disapprobation of the same.

5. That this Memorial be published in the Appendix to the Minutes of the Assembly.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 3½ o'clock.

The Assembly met and opened with prayer.

Resolved, That the Stated Clerk send to the Presbytery of New Brunswick, in British North America, annually, a copy of the Minutes of the Assembly.

The committee appointed to prepare a letter to the Presbytery of New Brunswick, in British North America, reported the draught of a letter, which was read and approved, and ordered to be signed by the Stated Clerk, and transmitted to the said Presbytery of New Brunswick.

The committee on the records of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia, reported that the Records had not been put into their hands. The Committee were discharged.

The committee to whom was referred Overture No. 8. viz:—"An application to have the Synod of the Chesapeake dissolved, and also applications from the Presbyteries of Lewes, Wilmington, and Philadelphia 2d, as constituted by the Assembly, to be constituted into a new Synod, made a report, which was accepted and laid on the table.

The Assembly resumed and finished calling the roll on the complaint of the Session of the Fifth Church.

The whole subject was then committed to Dr. Tucker, Mr. W. J. Armstrong, Mr. Mason, Mr. White, Mr. Halstead, Mr. Kemper.

The report on Overture No. 8, and the petitions for the erection of a new Synod was taken up, and adopted, and is as follows, viz: —

1. *Resolved*, That the Synod of the Chesapeake be, and the same is hereby dissolved.

2. That the Presbytery of East Hanover be, and the same is hereby restored to the Synod of Virginia.

3. That the Presbyteries of Baltimore and the District of Columbia be, and the same are hereby restored to the Synod of Philadelphia.

4. That the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia and the Presbyteries of Wilmington and Lewes be, and the same are hereby erected in to a new Synod, to be called the Synod of the Delaware; that they hold their first meeting in the Second church, Wilmington, the fourth Thursday in October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and that the opening sermon be preached by the Rev. James Patterson, as in case of his absence, by the next oldest minister present.

The Assembly had a recess until half past 8 o'clock this evening.

After recess the Assembly met.

The committee appointed to publish the book of Psalms and Hymns for the benefit of the Assembly, being absent from this city, and not having reported this year, it was

Resolved, That any nett proceeds from this publication which may be in his hands, [Solomon Allen, Esq.] be, and he hereby is desired to pay to Mr. Isaac Snowden, Treasurer of the Trustees of the Assembly, to be applied to the Contingent Fund.

Dr. M'Dowell, Dr. Ely, and Mr. M. L. Bevan were appointed a committee to provide means to meet the contingent expenses of the Assembly, and to pay the debt of the contingent fund; and they are hereby authorized to carry any plans they may desire into effect, except that they are not authorized to borrow.

The committee appointed to answer the protest of the minority against the decision of this Assembly, in the case of the appeal and complaint of the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, made a report, which was read and adopted.

The committee appointed to draw up a Narrative of the State of Religion made a report, which was read, and after some remarks, were recommitted to the same committee, with the addition of the Stated Clerk, to prepare it for publication.

Resolved, That it be published in the Appendix to the Minutes.

Judicial business, No. 4, viz: "A protest and complaint of a miuority of the Synod of Philadelphia," against a decision of the said Synod, was taken up and indefinitely postponed.

Judicial business No. 2, viz: "The appeal of Benedict Hobbs, from a decision of the Synod of Kentucky, was taken up, and the appellant not being present to prosecute his appeal, it was dismissed and the sentence of the inferior court affirmed.

Judicial business, No. 5, viz: "The appeal of Chloe G. Giles, from a decision of the Synod of Utica," was taken up, and the appellant not being present to prosecute her appeal, it was dismissed, and the sentence of the inferior court affirmed.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning, 8½ o'clock.
Concluded with prayer.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 4th, 8½ o'clock.

The Assembly met, and was opened with prayer.

The Permanent Clerk was directed to settle incidental expenses of this Assembly during its sessions, by an order on the Trustees of the General Assembly for the payment of the same.

Resolved, That any person may be at liberty to publish the standards of our church, or any part of them, as the same are now authorised by the General Assembly, under the supervision of the Assembly's Committee, without any deduction for the benefit of the Assembly.

Dr. Ely, Mr. J. Green, and Mr. Russell, were appointed a committee to revise the Synodical committees for superintending the publication of the Constitution, and report to the Assembly.

The committee appointed to express the judgment of this Assembly on the Memorial and Complaint of the Session of the Fifth Church of Philadelphia, recommended the adoption of the following resolutions, which were accordingly adopted, viz:

Resolved, Inasmuch as the act of the Synod of Philadelphia, uniting the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia to the Presbytery of Philadelphia was in contravention of the act of the General Assembly passed in 1832, by which that Presbytery was erected, and inasmuch as the act of Synod aforesaid, by an appeal was to be reviewed and acted on by the next General Assembly; therefore, *Resolved*, That the complainants of the 5th Church erred in changing their Presbyterial relation, and uniting with the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia Synodical.

Resolved, While Presbyteries have the right, according to the Constitution, to visit the churches under their care, to take measures to correct any evils that may exist in them, nevertheless, as, in this case, the session presented no request, and there was no apprehension that the pulpit would not be supplied; the Assembly think the Second Presbytery erred in insisting upon the right to supply by a committee the pulpit of the 5th Church under its then existing state.

Resolved, As the majority of session felt themselves constrained to leave their place of worship, and were accompanied by a large number of the communicants, and as they had a show of reason for applying to the Second Presbytery synodical, by the act of the Synod of Philadelphia forming that Presbytery, the decision of the Second Presbytery in declaring the four Elders no longer Elders of the 5th Church under their care, if designed to affect either their character or their standing, is hereby declared to be void.

Resolved, In the opinion of this Assembly, the entire Fifth Church is under the care of the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, and it is hereby deslared to be an integral part of it.

Resolved, The Assembly earnestly recommend to the whole session, including the majority and the minority, in view of the state of the Fifth Church, to take the constitutional steps, and cease from acting as ruling elders in that congregation, and that the entire church take immediate measures to elect a new beach of Elders, with a view to promote the peace of the Church, and secure the permanent settlement of the Gospel Ministry among them. And further, that it be recommended to the persons so elected not to accept the office, unless they shall obtain the suffrages of at least two-thirds of the electors participating in the election.

The Committee on Overture No. 12, viz: "An application from the Presbytery of Abingdon to be detached from the Synod of Virginia," made a report, when it was

Resolved, That the Assembly see no sufficient reason to change their existing Synodical relation.

Judicial business No. 12, viz: "A complaint of Daniel Hayden and others, against a decision of the Synod of Cincinnati, in the case of Rev. George Beecher," was taken up.

The complainants and the Synod were then heard.

Adjourned till this afternoon at half past three o'clock.

Concluded with prayer.

Half past three o'clock, P. M.

The Assembly met, and opened with prayer.

Resolved, That if the Permanent and stated Clerks be not commissioners to the next General Assembly, they shall, in addition to their stated salary, receive mileage the same as the commissioners.

The Assembly resumed the unfinished business of the morning. The complainants were heard in reply. The parties were then considered as withdrawn from the Assembly, when after some discussion, the following decision was made, viz:

Resolved, That the complaint of the minority, against the majority of the Synod of Cincinnati be, and the same is hereby sustained, on the ground that the Synod was and is competent to receive and examine witnesses called before them to support or to rebut the charges preferred by the minority of the Presbytery of Cincinnati against the majority of said Presbytery.

The Report of the Committee on the Records of the Synod of Tennessee, which was laid on the table, was taken up, and the records were respectively approved.

Judicial business No. 10, was taken up, and dismissed on the ground that the case is involved in judicial business No. 12, and issued by the decision on that case.

Judicial business No 11, viz: "The complaint of the Rev. Dr. Henry Davis against a decision of the Synod of Utica, was taken up, and dismissed on the ground that the complainant has not appeared to prosecute his complaint, nor any other person in his behalf.

Judicial business No. 13, viz: "The complaint of Mr. John Cochran against the Synod of Philadelphia. His complaint was read at the request of Mr. Cochran. And after the case was gone through and heard, the judgment of the Synod was confirmed, and the case was dismissed.

The Permanent and Stated Clerks, with Dr. Green were appointed a committee to revise the minutes for publication.

The Assembly having completed its business, Resolved that this meeting be dissolved, and that another Assembly, chosen in the same manner be required to meet in the First Presbyterian church in Pittsburgh, on the third Thursday in May, 1835, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Concluded with prayer, singing, and the apostolic benediction.

From the Philadelphian.

NARRATIVE

Of the state of Religion within the bounds of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the United States of America, and Corresponding Churches.—May, 1834.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY in addressing the Churches under its care, and spreading before them a summary view of the events of the past year, would observe, that we have not such evidence of advancement in holy devotedness of feeling, in the great work of promoting the glory of God, and the salvation of our ruined world, as both the genius of our holy religion, and the exigencies of our dying race demand.

Many must be the generations both of saints and sinners, who shall pass to the joyful, or sorrowful awards of eternity, before that blessed, foretold, and long prayed for, period shall arsive, when "all shall know the Lord, from the least, even unto the greatest," unless the friends of our risen Saviour cultivate a state of feeling, and come up to a point of practice in self-denial, and in the consecration of person, property, and influence to this holy cause, altogether surpassing any thing which we find in the past experience of the Church, since the days of Apostles and Martyrs. When we shall witness the resurrection of these holy men, in the spirit that shall actuate any existing generation of believers, then will "the light of Zion go forth as brightness, and her salvation as a lamp that burneth." To a result so devoutly to be wished, as at once, honourable to God, and ennobling and beatifying to man, it is the imperious duty of *every individual believer*, to contribute all he possibly can, by bringing all his means of usefulness, pecuniary, intellectual and social, and laying them down, as a voluntary sacrifice, at the foot of the cross.

How far short of this spirit the professed friends of God, throughout Christendom, have come, would be made to appear, with painful distinctness were we to look at what they have actually done to save a lost world, and compare it with the means of which they are possessed, and the solemn and overwhelming motives by which they are invited to employ them. It is not, however, the purpose of the Assembly, here, to draw a parallel; but simply to institute the inquiry at the heart and conscience of every individual within the bounds of the Presbyterian Church, whether he has done ALL for the cause of God and man, which is adapted to chase away every cloud from his own death scene, and spread a soft and cheering light over his prospects for eternity.

It is doubtless well remembered, that but a few years since, associated efforts were made to elevate the tone of feeling, and correct the course of practice, on the importance and sacredness of the Christian Sabbath, and the obligation of observing it holy unto the Lord. It is deeply to be regretted that there is now, so far as the Assembly are informed, nothing like general co-operation for promoting the observance of the Sabbath, except it be in mere name. It is not necessary to look at the past, and discuss the propriety, or impropriety of the measures employed to secure this holy day from being profaned. Let the inquiry come home to the heart of every Christian—shall the Sabbath of our Lord be saved or lost to his church and the world! Shall it be faithfully and conscientiously observed by its professed friends! Or shall they be indulged in such practices as have a direct tendency to secularise the day in the view of an ungodly world, and materially debilitate the sense of obligation in Christians to observe it! The attention of those members of our churches is more particularly invited to this subject, who make it *convenient* to leave our great commercial cities on Saturday night, or to arrive at them on Sabbath morning. Such a practice cannot fail to be offensive to God, and should be made a subject of inquiry and faithful discipline in the churches.

But few of the Presbyteries have reported, specifically, on the subject of the treatment of the baptized children of the church. This fact is both painful and alarming. The institution of Sabbath schools is doubtless one of the most important means of moral influence which God is employing to destroy the works of the devil, and subject the family of man to the obedience and authority of Christ: but is it not to be feared, that family instruction, and the instruction of the baptized children of the church, as persons holding relations, and lying under responsibilities, which do not appertain to unbaptized children, have given place to a considerable extent, to the exercises of the Sabbath school, or have been wholly abandoned! The attention of the ministers and elders of our churches is invited to this subject; that a course of instruction may be instituted for our baptized children, appropriate to the nature of that relation which they hold by divine covenant arrangement to the visible kingdom of Christ.

The cause of Sabbath schools, when we regard the whole extent of our territory, has evidently very much advanced during the past year; and in a great measure through the benign influences of the American Sunday School Union. But it is not to be concealed that in some sections of the church, there seems to be a painful and growing insensibility to the importance of this most interesting system of moral and religious cultivation and improvement.

Bible class instruction is also given, to a pleaisng extent, in our churches, and has been especially blessed as the means of salvation, to numbers of our beloved youth of both sexes. The Assembly cannot speak in terms of too high approbation, of this species of Christian effort, in that it brings the heart and conscience into immediate contact with the word of God; and they would therefore repeat the recommendation of former Assemblies, that Bible classes be established in all our congregations.

Many of our churches have been blessed, during the past year, with revivals of religion. In more than half our Presbyteries, the Spirit has distilled like the dew, and a goodly ingathering of souls into the kingdom of Christ has been made; while in nearly forty of them, precious showers of divine grace, more or less extensive, have been poured down, and the presence and power of the Holy Ghost have been experienced in the conviction and conversion of many sinnes, and in the quickenning and comforting of the saints. We advert to this fact, with the more pleasure, as it furnishes pleasing evidence, that while there is some discrepancy of sentiment in the speculations which are indulged on the subject of revivals, yet revivals themselves are loved, and prayerful and persevering efforts are made to promote them. The Assembly would exhort the ministers and churches under its care, while they carefully avoid every thing that is rash and imprudent in the means employed to promote revivals, specially to beware of that spirit of worldliness and lukewarmness, which is as offensive to God, and dangerous to the souls of men, as a misguided, but honest zeal for the honour of Christ, and the salvation of our fallen race.

It appears from the reports of many of the Presbyteries which have been blessed with revivals of religion, that many continuous meetings, for the preaching of the word and for prayer, have been attended with special tokens of the divine presence and favour; that these have been accompanied with meetings for inquiry, and other means designed to bring sinners to an immediate decision on the great subject of the salvation of their souls, and that great numbers have thus been brought into the light and liberty of the gospel.

The cause of temperance has moved forward with great power and success during the past year. A peculiarity worthy of notice with reference to the progress of this cause, is to be found in the fact, that in a number of places the institution of Temperance Societies has been followed with precious, and in many instances, extensive revivals of religion. This cause is commended to the prayers and efforts of the churches, while it is earnestly hoped, that the time is not far distant, when the light shall shine with such distinctness on this subject, that no Christian will be able, in good conscience, to make, vend, or use ardent spirit AS A DRINK, and when no person will apply for admission to the communion of the Church who has not himself become an example of the total abstinence which we urge and commend.

The Assembly are happy to say that the great benevolent institutions of our land, under the blessings of God, and the continued friendship and pecuniary contributions of the Christian community, are moving onward in their noble work, and are exerting a very happy influence upon our own and also upon foreign nations. As the reports of these respective societies are extensively circulated through our land, it is not necessary that we should speak of them in detail.

We would however remark with regard to the American Tract Society, that twenty thousand dollars were paid last year for the distribution of tracts in foreign and pagan lands.

The society has also resolved to make an effort to raise thirty thousand dollars the present year for the same objects, and to supply, with the least possible delay, every family in Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and the Territory of Florida, willing to receive them, with one or more of the Society's bound volumes.

While it is with pleasure that we observe the widely extended and successful operations of the *American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions*, and the fact that a *Central and a Southern Board of Foreign Missions* designed to co-operate with the American Board, have recently been organized within the Synods of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, we advert with equal thankfulness to the prosperity of the *Western Foreign Missionary Society*, which though of comparatively recent origin, has already been the means of conveying the Gospel through its Missionaries, to degraded Africa, to India, and to the Aborigines of our own country.

The Assembly's Board of Missions, and Board of Education have carried forward their respective objects with growing energy and effect, as will appear by their printed reports; and we earnestly commend these Boards to the continued care and liberal contributions of the Churches.

The American Home Missionary Society has not declined either in the vigor or success of its operations, during the past year, and continues still to enjoy the favourable regard of the friends of Zion, and the smiles of the Great Head of the Church.

The Presbyterian Education Society, Auxiliary to the American Education Society, as will appear from extracts of its report published in the appendix to the Annual Report of the Assembly's Board of Education, has yielded, during the last year the full amount of its usual contributions to the cause to which it is devoted.

The Five Theological Seminaries under the care either of the Assembly or of some of the Synods within our bounds, are in prosperous operation, and are contributing essentially and largely to the extension of a missionary spirit throughout our Churches, and to a wider diffusion of the blessings of the Gospel of peace. We commend these interesting Schools of the Prophets to the fervent prayers, and generous benefactions of the Churches.

The Monthly Concert for Prayer has been observed quite extensively in our Churches; but the attendance on this interesting meeting is far from being as universal as the absorbing nature of its object demands.

The reports on the state of religion from CORRESPONDING BODIES are very gratifying, and furnish pleasing evidence that God regards with his gracious kindness all parts of his beloved vineyard.

In all of them the cause of Christian Education prospers; and the temperance reformation has, during the last year, made rapid progress. In Massachusetts "there are now three whole counties, and scores of towns beside," in which no ardent spirits are solp. In Connecticut, within the last six months, "in every section of the state, there have been pleasant revivals of religion and some of great extent and power." During the same time many Churches in Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine have experienced the copious influences of the Holy Ghost, in renewing sinners, and enlivening the saints.

It is with no common emotions of a pleasing kind that we are permitted to inform our Churches of the reception in our Assembly of the Rev. ANDREW REED, of London, and the Rev. JAMES MATHESON, of Durham, as Delegates from the Congregational Union of England and Wales. The intercourse thus auspiciously begun, we trust will be continued, for the increase of the mutual love of those hundreds of thousands of Christians whom they and we represent in Britain and America. The English Dissenters from whom they come, like ourselves are Protestants, not only against the papacy and prelacy, but against the union of Church and State; and with them we sympathize and pray, while they struggle to obtain for themselves and secure to others that civil and religious liberty to which Christ has entitled all his people of every denomination, and which we deem the glory of his American Israel.

For us they make supplication that these United States may continue by their example to prove, that Christianity may rest and flourish on the truth and spirit of God, and diffuse its benefits to all people; without asking any civil establishment of one portion of the Church in preference to another.

The Assembly have learned with great pleasure that the day of Prayer for the Conversion of the World, was very generally observed throughout our Churches, and by our corresponding bodies, and is spoken of as a day of peculiar and thrilling interest. Let all our Churches remember, that our field is the world. Let the eye of our benevolence be placed upon the whole population of the globe; let us not relax in our efforts till the standard of the cross shall be planted on every mountain and in every valley; till its peaceful banner shall float in the breeze and bless the people of every clime; till the men of every tribe and tongue shall say, "Lo, this is our God; we have waited for him, and he will save us. this is the Lord; we have waited for him, we will be glad, and rejoice in his salvation."

By order of the General Assembly.

EZRA STILES ELY, *Stated Clerk.*

Philadelphia, June 3d, 1834.

The Contingent Fund

Of the General Assembly is charged with the expense of publishing the Assembly's Journal of proceedings; with postage on the Statistical Reports and other papers sent to the Stated Clerk; with the salaries of the Stated and Permanent Clerks, the Treasurer, and the Clerk of the Trustees of the Assembly; with the stationary used by the members while in session; with the janitor's fees for attendance, and cleansing the place of meeting after adjournment; and with the travelling expenses of the Assembly's Delegates to Corresponding Bodies in America, at the rate of two dollars for every forty miles of their journey, together with one dollar for every day's attendance on the meetings of those bodies. This fund at present is not sufficient to pay more than half of these expenses for the present year. Will not our Churches take this subject into consideration, and forward collections for these necessary expenses without delay! It must be done, or else the minutes cannot in future be published, nor our delegates perform the service to which they are appointed. Mr. Isaac Snowden, Treasurer, Philadelphia, is the person to whom remittances should be made by mail, or otherwise.—*Philadelphian.*

Colonization.

There was a good deal of feeling manifested in New-York, during the late anniversaries, respecting the subject of slavery. The addresses before the Anti-Slavery Society, and before the Colonization Society in the early part of the week, were spirited and earnest. A meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society, was held in Chatham Street Chapel on the afternoon of the 9th inst., at which a Mr. Brown, who has resided several years in Liberia, was present. The Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society examined him at length, respecting the state of Liberia. There was considerable excitement and commotion in the audience, and the meeting was adjourned to the next afternoon.

An opportunity was given on Saturday, to the friends of Colonization to cross-examine Mr. B.—The cross-examination was conducted by Dr. Reese. It is claimed that this brought to light many facts which neutralize or essentially modify the statements of Mr. B. at the preceding meeting. The abolitionists having withdrawn, Rev. R. R. Gurley was called to the chair, and made an eloquent address, after which a number of resolutions in favor of the Colonization Society were adopted.

On Monday evening, the 12th inst., the 'Young Men's Colonization Society' met in Clinton Hall. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Erskine Mason, Rev. Mr. Gurley, Dr. Reese, Rev. Mr, Bethune, of Utica, and several others.—

Dr. Reese proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That this meeting does not perceive the ground or reason, upon which those who urge the immediate abolition of Slavery, deem it necessary to impeach the character or oppose the progress of the Colonization cause.

The resolution, said Dr. R. instructs us in what seems most strange, that so benevolent an institution as the Colonization Society is opposed. Yes, Mr. President, we are obliged to know, that Christians and Christian Ministers too, are engaged in opposing this only true anti-Slavery Society in America. We are charged with entertaining cruel prejudices against the colored race; with being the enemies of the blacks; with being the friends and advocates of Slavery. We are charged with these crimes by men who have deserted us, and publicly confess their sins for ever having acted with us. Mr. President, if these men ever were governed by such motives, they ought to confess their sins. But in the name of the American Colonization Society, and this Society, I disclaim all such sentiments, and I protest against these men attempting thus, by their confessions, to fasten their sins on men who are innocent of them. We disclaim such sentiments; and whoever holds them or has held them, is and was an apostate from Colonization, and needs conversion and repentance. We are accused of carrying away the colored people against their consent; and this charge was attempted to be fastened upon us in the strange examination of the man Brown, last Saturday. He was asked, "When you went to the Colony, did no body go with you but such as went with their own consent?" "Yes, there was one." "And who was that?" Why, that proved to have been his own wife; and the only reason why she went to Liberia against her consent, was, the love she bore her husband! [Great applause.] May the Colonization Society be forgiven this offence. It seems, however, that in that dreadful climate of Liberia, her love all evaporated, for as he learned from a passenger in the same vessel, they quarralled all the way home! This man was farther enquired of how much he paid for his passage out, and how much for it home; and in this way the Colonization Society was convinced of the crime of his having paid more for his coming than he did for going. Brown was a man of considerable property in Charleston, according to his own account, but he found himself, notwithstanding his property, unable to be a *man*, and resolved to go to Liberia. After he got there, his business was rum-selling, and he could not succeed—so he has come back. But in his cross examination he had admitted his representation against the colony to be false. He told of the schools at which almost all the children attended, and of the Sabbath, which was so well kept that strangers always went away with a favorable impression concerning the moral condition of the people.

To the Friends of Colonization.

The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, deem it their duty to call upon all who, with them, have this great object at heart, to recollect that the season is coming around, (our National Jubilee) when benevolent Clergymen of every denomination throughout the United States, have heretofore called the attention of their congregations to the claims of this Society; which calls, have afforded to it great support in carrying on their important work; and it is confidently expected that the call for the present year, will be equally successful.

The appeal now made, is prompted by considerations of the most pressing character Much of the aid which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been given towards carrying on the operations of the society, has been, and will probably continue to be afforded in the form of subscriptions to the loan of fifty thousand dollars proposed to be made by the Board for the purpose of extinguishing the debt of the Institution. The efforts to dispose of this stock loan have been attended with partial success; and the Board are encouraged to hope, that patience and perseverance will secure the full accomplishment of the scheme. But the avails of the loan being of course designed for the special object of paying the debt, the Managers must look to other sources for means to prosecute general objects. Among these are several important plans for the religious, moral and agricultural improvement of the Colony, which if realized cannot fail, they confidently believe, to render Liberia a residence powerfully attracting every free man of color, who desires to elevate himself in the scale of human being. They trust that the Reverend Clergy throughout the Union, sympathizing with them in zeal for this purpose, will give it the strong aid of their influence and eloquence on the approaching FOURTH OF JULY.

It is to contributions arising from their exertions on that occasion; to the Auxiliary Societies; and to the public spirited individuals who have, from time to time set on foot, and carried into effect voluntary subscriptions, that the Parent Society looks for support in establishing a well-organized, civilized and religious Society of free colored people on the barbarous shores of Africa.—*African Repository.*

THE MAN FROM LIBERIA.—Mr. Brown who was examined at the Chatham street Chapel by the abolitionists amid so much confusion, promised to be examined in the Middle Dutch Church on Monday evening at a colonization meeting, but when the hour arrived it was found that he had taken French leave of the city, and many surmises have risen against the man's integrity.—*N. Y. Moral Lyceum.*

CAMPBELLITE PROTRACTED MEETING AND DEBATE.—Within the last two or three weeks a protracted series of meetings for preaching, &c. has been held in the Campbellite church on Sycamore street. Mr. J. T. Johnson, of Georgetown, Ky., bore a principal part. We understand that some 20 or more persons were immersed in the course of the meeting. On one occasion, it is said that Mr. Johnson, after laying down some of his positions, challenged any one to show the contrary. Doctor Sleigh, lately from London, accepted the challenge, which led to a public debate in the Sycamore street meeting-house, on Tuesday of last week, of something like the following question: "Is forgiveness of sins through Christ conditional or unconditional?" We were not present during any part of the debate, but as we are informed, in the opinion of nearly all present, never did hapless combatant receive a more signal and complete defeat, than did Mr. Johnson, from the hands of Dr. Sleigh.—*Cross & Journal, Cincinnati, June 13.*

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—On Wednesday (May 7th,) the annual general meeting of this society was held in the Great Room of Exeter Hall, Strand; several thousand persons were present. Lord Bexley, the newly appointed president, took the chair. The report, which was adopted, stated that the society was first formed in 1804. Its objects had been promoted in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, by more than 5,000 kindred institutions, of which 3,400 have been formed in Great Britain and Ireland. It had printed and distributed the Scriptures in 121 different languages and dialects, in 72 of which no part of the Word had before been printed, and the society was now engaged in translations into 36 other languages. The society since its formation had circulated 13,000,000 copies of the Bible or portions of it. The society's issues have gradually increased from 50,000 to 500,000 copies annually. The expenditures of the society since its establishment had amounted to upwards of 2,000,000*l.* The total receipts for the past year amounted to 83,893*l.* odd—being an access of 8,400*l.* over that of last year; but for the last two preceeding years there had been a deficit of several thousand ponnds.—*London paper.*

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this society was held yesterday in Exeter Hall, the Marquis of Cholmondely in the chair. The report stated that the income of the past year amounted to 52,922*l.* 1s. 5d. being an increase of 3,572*l* 5d. over that of the preceding year. The expenditure amounted to 48,724*l.* 12s. 1d.; and from the balance, 2,000*l.* had been granted to the disabled Missionaries' Fund.—*Ibid.*

METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—The New-York Methodist Sunday School Society has now under its care twenty-eight schools, (of which five are for colored adults and children,) with a list of four thousand six hundred scholars on the register. The average number that regularly attend is two thousand six hundred; these are under the care of sixty-five Superintendents and five hundred and ninety-three Teachers. The increase during the year, of Superintendents, has been two; of Teachers, one hundred and sixteen; and of scholars, seven hundred and fifty-six.

A GOOD SPIRIT.—We are pleased to notice the following among the resolutions adopted by the Maryland State Temperance Convention, at their recent meeting at Baltimore.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to all the friends of temperance throughout this State and the District of Columbia, a strict and unwavering adherence to the great principle of forbearance; and that remembering at all times how very recently their own views and opinions have changed, they should exercise the utmost lenity towards those whom they still deem in error, and be extremely cautious to avoid every thing like denunciation, or the bestowment of harsh or unkind epithets on those who may differ from us in their views of duty, or the policy and propriety of the measures we adopt; seeking by temperate arguments and mild entreaty to convince all, that considerations both of duty and interest require all men to abandon the traffic and consumption of ardent spirit.

ENCOURAGING.—A woman in this city, a few weeks since, felt a deep anxiety to attend a temperance meeting. But her husband who loved his grog, absolutely forbid her, and told her to stay away from these temperance men. But not willing to give it up she pressed the matter hard. At length he consented to her going, but solemnly charged her not to put her name down to the Temperance Society. And fearing lest she should, he followed her to the meeting to watch her there. And so was he affected by the arguments of the speaker, that he went forward and put his own name down and has not drunk a drop since. His wife has since the meeting become hopefully pious, and unexpected happiness reigns in the family. Truth will prevail and redeem the world.—*Philadelphian.*

INTERESTING FACT.—A few days ago, says the Salem Gazette, a very worthy laboring man, in this town, who had been so unfortunate as to acquire a habit of drinking spirits, becoming convinced of its ruinuous tendency, had strength of mind sufficient to form an effectual resolution of future abstinence. At that time he had a wooden box made, with a hole in the lid, and labled rum, "RUM," into which he every day dropped as much money as he had been in the habit of spending for liquor. The box was never opened till very recently, when, on counting the sum, it was found to amount to no less than *one hundred and eighty dollars*, with a part of which he purchased a good house lot, and the remainder will go towards putting a neat and comfortable new house upon it. Such examples are above all praise.

CASE OF SLANDER.—A case of some interest came on for trial before the Supreme Court in Worcester, last week, Chief Justice Shaw presiding. The annexed report is from he Worcester Palladium:—

Lewis and Thurston *vs.* Packard. This was an action of slander. The parties reside in Lancaster; the plaintiffs are merchants, and the defendant a retired clergyman. The writ alleged that the defendant expressed, on a certain occasion, his conviction that the plaintiffs, in the pursuit of their vocation as dealers in ardent spirits, were guilty of the crime of Murder.

The plaintiffs proved that the defendant, at a temperance meeting in Lancaster, made an extemporaneous address, in the course of which he said that retailers of ardent spirits are murderers and worse than murderers.

The judges said that it was not competent to the Court to express any opinion of the propriety or impropriety, the temperance or intemperance, of such remarks as were alledged to have been made by the defendant; but as the words spoken accused the plaintiffs of no crime for which they would be liable to indictment, it was the opinion of the Court that they were not actionable. The plaintiffs therefore became non-suited.

For the Western Luminary.

I Like.

I like every body to mind their own business.
I like people to stay at home.
I like to see modesty in the young.
I like to see reverence paid to age.
I like to see young gentlemen fonder of books, than dress.
I like sobriety every where. It procures respect.
I like cheerfulness in all. But levity is unprofitable to ourselves and others. The light and frivolous conversation and amusements, which occupy the young of both sexes when together, is a waste of time. It is *murder*. It is suicide. For it is the wanton, the profitless destruction of that, of which life is made up. It is permitting that to be idly lost, for which in a dying day, we would freely give a world of wealth. Said I to a young gentleman the other day: "You have frequent intercourse with the ladies, they appear to relish your company highly—I suppose you entertain them, by directing your conversation on subjects of a historical, political, or philosophical character—travels, discourses, improvements in science, morality, literature." "Philosophy, science," said he hastily, those are strange words to them. Introduce such conversation, and they would stare you out of countenance, or would put their fingers in their mouths, and be as dumb as a crow-bar. Why sir, the only way to entertain them, is to talk about nothing, and laugh at it. I have tried an hundred times to direct the conversation to some useful subject, but it invariably ends in *Fashion or Matrimony*. These are the only points of the compass, for which they ever steer." Such is the compliment often paid to the understandings, and the intelligence of the fairer portion of the community—able as they are, if those understandings were cultivated, to become a blessing to society, an ornament to the church, an honor to their country, and the glory of their race. Will parents any longer permit their daughters to be the laughing stock of such a creature as a "*Ladies' Man*," while there are so many opportunities of educating them at their very doors, and at a comparatively little expense? This is not the language of an interested school master. I hope never to be one. It is the language of common sense.
I like the Ladies—when they are intelligent christians.
I like to go to church. But—
I like to go *by myself*, and *return* by myself.
I like to *think* when I'm there, not to talk to others, and
I like others to say nothing to me.
I like the preacher to quit when he is done.
I like him to speak, as if he *felt* what he said.
I like his wife too, when she dresses plain.
I like to fish—not for praise!
I like fair play, fair weather, fair ladies, but not *Fair shows*.
I like to see a body busy—not in talking about others.
I like brass—in kettles, not in faces.
I like sap—made into sugar, not into brains.
I like a pretty child, and a pretty little dog, but not a "pretty man."
I like neatness, not superfluity in dress.
I like to be short; and when I write again, I'd like to tell you what "I don't like."
I like sometimes to write for the Printer, but when I get tired,
I like to quit.

Q.

THE LUMINARY.

LEXINGTON, KY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1834.

We conclude to-day the publication of the proceedings of the General Assembly. The reader's attention is also directed to the "Narrative of the State of Religion," on our second page.

CALUMNY.—The reply of Rev. Dr. Cleland to some slanderous charges contained in a late number of Mr. Alexander Campbell's *Millenial* Harbinger, are postponed, for want of room, till next week.

Le Blanc's Adam and Eve.

The reader's attention is invited to the advertisement in to-day's Luminary, respecting the two Scriptural paintings now exhibiting in this city. We have enjoyed the pleasure of seeing these pieces, and although not a professed amateur, we take pleasure in expressing our great gratification on beholding such an exhibition of the power of the pencil. The artist has certainly thrown around one of the most deeply interesting incidents in the history of man, a power of attraction perfectly irresistible. It is truly a triumphant display of art. We would advise those of our readers who wish to enjoy a rich treat to visit these paintings.

REVIVAL.—We are gratified to learn, that a work of grace has been progressing for several weeks in Shelby county, which for power and extent, is said to be almost unrivalled in that part of the country. This gracious work commenced, as we learn, in the orthodox Baptist denomination. It has since, however, extended its influence into the Methodist and Presbyterian churches. We do not know the precise number that have united with the different churches, but are informed several hundred have been received. This glorious movement of the Spirit of God is said to have struck a death blow to *Campbellism* in that region, causing a desertion from the ranks of that sect, re-baptizing of its former adherents, &c. *Query.* Why should a work of God's Spirit have a tendency to uproot a system, if it be founded on immutable truth?

BRITISH AMERICA.—It is gratifying to observe the progress of Presbyterianism in the provinces of British America. A committee of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, in a communication to the clerk of our General Assembly, speak of the organization of Presbyteries and Synods, which has been sanctioned by the national church of Scotland. The Synod of Nova Scotia consists of fifteen ministers; the Synod of the Canadas of about twenty-five. The Sabbath School system is highly in favor there, and is said to be accomplishing wonders. Speaking of the National church of Scotland, the Committee say, "The fetters of patronage, which have so long trammelled her, are likely soon to be knocked off." To this every American Presbyterian is ready to give his hearty amen.

Emigration—Romanism.

"Westward the star of empire take its way." So said a poet a long time ago, and the remark still continues to hold true. We learn by an Eastern paper, that there has arrived this spring at Quebec, up to the 1st of June, *eight thousand* emigrants. At the same date last year, the whole number was but *one* thousand. This is the arrival at only one port.

The flow of emigration to this country from the different parts of Europe is immense. That this state of things is to have a great influence in the moulding of our national character—still in its infancy—is obvious to all. That it will have a tendency greatly to increase intemperance, pauperism, and *Romanism*, is already demonstrated. Hence the urgent necessity for the increased and untiring efforts of the friends of Temperance, sound morality, and Protestant principles. The rapid strides of the Roman Catholics in this great valley, especially—this fair portion of our land which is very soon to guide the destiny of this mighty nation—calls for the serious, prayerful consideration, and energetic action of all who profess any attachment to Protestant christianity. It is beginning to be obvious to all who are acquainted with the existing state of things in the west, that a crisis is approaching, with no lazy footsteps, in the moral and religious character of this portion of our republic. The adherents of the Romish faith both in Europe and this country, are fully aware of this fact. Hence their strenuous efforts to get the control of the education of our youth. To effect this desirable object they seem to be willing to "compass sea and land." This is the grand feature in their system of operations; that on which they mainly rely for building up and perpetuating their church in the United States. This has been fully brought to view in the communications of their ecclesiastics in this country to their patrons in Europe. The Annals of "*Society De Propaganda Fide*," a periodical published in France, portions of which have from time to time been translated and re-published in this country, have brought to light some startling facts on this subject. Facts which should thrill through the soul of every Protestant who loves the pure and simple religion taught by Jesus Christ.

A SIGN.—The report of the proceedings of the Maryland Temperance Convention states, that with one or two occasional exceptions, "ardent spirits are excluded from the shipping articles of all vessels on foreign voyages from the port of Baltimore, and that small stores are generally substituted.' We frequently see such statements as this respecting other seaports in the United States, and such regulations we find are becoming common in England. A number of the Steam Boats which ply on our Eastern waters are also conducted on Temperance principles. We have been looking for some time to see an announcement of a Western boat being conducted on the same principles. Why has such a regulation never yet been made? Are our Western travellers so fond of the poisonous liquid, that they would be unwilling to travel in a boat where it was not furnished as a beverage?

BIBLE FOR CHINA.—The Connecticut Bible Society has resolved to raise during the present year, *five thousand* dollars for the purpose of publishing and distributing the Scriptures in China.

LOTTERIES.—A bill has passed the Legislature of Connecticut, abolishing Lotteries in that state. From recent movements on this subject, we have no doubt that this legalized system of gambling will soon be prohibited by law in every state in the Union.

LITERARY.—The Rev. J. N. Maffitt proposes to publish an English Dictionary, and a volume of original poetry. The Dictionary is to be on an entirely new plan. The whole vocabulary of the language is not to be given, as in ordinary lexicons, but all such words are to be omitted as are in common use. We have never enjoyed the pleasure of hearing Mr. Maffitt preach—and we are sorry we have not, for we learn he is eloquent—but from our acquaintance with his style of writing, we should judge few individuals are better qualified to compile a dictionary of "uncommon" words. As a poet Mr. Maffit holds no mean place. We have seen some beautiful verses from his pen. We mentioned last week that Mr. M. has accepted the appointment of Professor of *Eloquence* in the La Grange (Methodist) College.

Lexington Library.

We desire briefly to call the attention of our city and county readers to the condition of this valuable institution. We perceive by a late publication of the Directors, that it is languishing for want of public patronage.—This is a fact which reflects no credit on the "Athens of the West," as our city is wont to be styled. The extent and value of the collection of books belonging to the Lexington Library is perhaps not known to many of our readers in this vicinity. For the information of such we would state, that the number of volumes is considerably above *six thousand*.

We have enjoyed the benefits of this institution from our infancy; and take pleasure in saying, that a richer and more judicious selection of books for a public Library, is not to be found in the Western country. The judgment and taste of some of the finest scholars in our country have been called into requisition in bringing together this collection of books. It has been supposed by some, that this Library is chiefly composed of *light reading*. This is a great mistake. The selection has been made with special reference to the taste and pursuits of readers of every class. And while there is a full proportion of the best specimens of the current literature of the day, the collection contains many of the standard works on the general sciences, with a number of the text books on law, medicine, and theology.

We are truly sorry to learn that this valuable institution is embarrassed with a debt which threatens greatly to circumscribe its usefulness. It is a reproach to the intelligence of our city and county. We hope speedy efforts will be made to resuscitate this institution, and place it on such a footing as will ensure its perpetuity and widely increasing influence.

The following suggestions are contained in the annual report of the Directors of the institution, submitted a few days since:

1. That the most urgent debts be paid off, and the Library relieved from its threatened prostration.
2. That our valuable fire proof Library building, may be better guarded against speedy dilapidation and decay, by timely repairs.
3. That the Directors for the ensuing year may have it in their power to make more numerous additions of new books, as they come from the press.
4. That books needing it for their preservation, may be re-bound, and shelving and other requisite conveniences made as necessity may require. And should the funds raised be adequate to effect the object, that
5. The two rooms may be so connected as greatly to increase the convenience, comfort and attraction of the Library. This is a most important and desirable improvement. The room, at present, only used without the expense of book cases being made, is entirely insufficient; and should the institution be sustained, something to supply this want must speedily be done.

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

The Scriptural Paintings of Adam and Eve.

We made a visit to the Saloon, at Lynch's Gardens, on Tuesday evening last, and must say that the two pictures now open there are decidedly the most choice and highly interesting specimens of the Fine Arts we have ever seen, and the period to which they relate is replete with the most deplorable event in the history of man.

The subject is one which must awaken our feelings and sympathies, and however momentarily we may be elated by looking on the innocence, beauty, and loveliness of the *temptation* it is not in the power of pen to tell, or pencil to paint, the *feeling* and *regret* of the *inward* man, in reviewing the dark, the gloomy, the soul-harrowing, and the direful deed in the expulsion. Can the Philanthropist or Christian look upon them without experiencing a gloomy foreboding for the future? Yet, has not our HEAVENLY FATHER pronounced, that the seed of the woman should bruise the serpent's head! O mystery sublime!—profound!—wrapt in an holy obscurity, which no finite being can penetrate, yet full of divine consolation.

We would advise the citizens of Louisville, old and young, to go and see these celebrated specimens of the French School, which have (unlike the majority of pictures of the French School,) for their first and chief recommendation, a chaste simplicity. In drawing, they unite much of the antique to the beautiful of nature in color. S.

CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

SENATE.—*Friday, June 6.*—The bill to settle and establish the Northern boundary of Ohio, and the bill to grant to the said state certain lands for the support of schools in the Western Reserve, were passed by the Senate.

Saturday, June 7.—The Chair communicated a report from the Commissioners under the act to carry into effect the late treaty with France, by which it appears that the total amount of claims of American citizens against that government, principal and interest, is $51,834,170 15—of which upwards of FORTY ONE MILLIONS are "recognised as within the treaty." The bill to provide for the settlement of the claims of states for interest on their advances to the United States during the late war, was ordered to a third reading.

Monday, June 9.—The greater part of the day was occupied with a report, presented by Mr. Ewing from the Post Office Committee, on the affairs of the Post Office, and a counter Report, offered by Mr. Grundy, on behalf of the minority of the Committee.

Tuesday, June 10.—Several memorials were presented on the subject of the deposites. Mr. Wright submitted a resolution, allowing the Hon. E. Potter, the unsuccessful claimant of the seat in the Senate from Rhode Island, mileage compensation, and per diem allowance during the pendency of the contested election.

Wednesday, June 11.—After the presentation of various petitions and memorials, and a short discussion of the resolutions of Mr. Bibb on the subject of the election of President and Vice President of the U. S., the Senate proceeded to, and spent the remainder of the day in the consideration of the Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Post Office Department.

Thursday, June 12.—Several memorials were presented on the subject of the deposites and the currency.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—*Saturday, June 7.*—The resolution of Mr. Adams, calling for information as to the various State Banks, underwent considerable discussion.

Monday, June 9.—The resolutions of Mr. Wise, on the subject of the custody and control of the public treasure, (submitted on a previous day) came up for consideration, when a discussion arose which terminated in a motion to lay the resolutions on the table, which prevailed—ayes 105, nays 97.

Tuesday, June 10.—The whole of the protracted sitting of this day, to the hour of almost nine in the evening, was consumed in the discussion of questions arising out of the case of the contested election from Kentucky, in which R. P. Letcher and T. P. Moore are the contending parties. Seventeen speakers, among them Messrs. Pope, Hardin, Marshall and Allan of Ky., engaged in the discussion.

Wednesday, June 11.—The House, after the transaction of some minor business, proceeded to the consideration of the Kentucky contested election. After various amendments had been proposed and discussed, Mr. M'Kay submitted the following proposition, which was adopted—ayes 112, nays 108: "To commit the report of the Committee on Elections, and the amendments thereto, to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to bring in a Report, declaring the election in the 5th Congressional district to be *void*, from uncertainty and irregularity."

Thursday, June 12.—The Kentucky Election again came up, and by a vote of the House, was made the special order. Mr. M'Kay moved a resolution that neither Letcher nor Moore be permitted to take a seat in the House. Mr. Sutherland moved the following, as a substitute: That there be a new election for a member of this House from the 5th congressional district in Kentucky, it being impracticable for the House to determine who is the rightful Representative. Mr. Clayton moved a preamble to the resolution showing the several votes of the House, by which it appeared that Mr. Letcher had a majority of 11 legal votes. Mr. Clayton withdrew his preamble to permit Mr. Wilde to offer a resolution, declaring that *Robert P. Letcher* is entitled to a seat in the House, as a Representative from the 5th congressional district of Kentucky. Upon this resolution, a brief debate arose—when the House being called, and the question being put declaring Mr. Letcher entitled to the seat, it was decided in the negative—ayes 112, nays 114.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From London papers to the 11th of May.

If the accounts which they bring may be believed the civil war which has so long raged in Spain and Portugal is at length happily terminated. Don Carlos, it was reported, had been compelled to leave the peninsula for England, and Don Pedro, after obtaining possession of Figuera and Coimbra, had compelled Don Miguel to come to a settlement of their quarrel.

France, and particularly Lyons and its vicinity was suffering severely from the effects of the late insurrections. The business of several of the manufacturing towns had been in a great measure suspended; and the whole dependence of the government for the preservation of order seemed to be on the strength of its military force.

The whole number of the combatants killed and wounded at Lyons during the late riots, it is stated in a Lyons Journal was less than 1,000. Of this number 313 were officers and soldiers, and between 500 and 600, workmen. It is agreed, however, that the number of inoffensive persons killed or wounded is superior to the loss of the combatants. The last accounts from Lyons state that incarceration was the order of the day. Upwards of 700 persons were then lying in prisons.

The British government had determined to grant a pension of £70 a year to the widow of Mr. Richard Lander, the widow of the African traveller, and of £50 a year to his infant daughter.

Early in May the American frigate Constellation in saluting the French frigate Le Suffren at Toulon, fired a ball into one of her port holes, by which one man, belonging to the latter vessel was cut in twain, two mortally and four grievously wounded. This unfortunate mishap had excited great irritation on the part of the French sailors against the Americans.

A debate had occurred in the French Chambers respecting the relinquishment of Algiers, but there was no decision.

The British Ship Canopus, (74) was under orders at Devenport, to take 12,000 stand of arms to Corunna.

The Ship Eliza, 850 tons, Capt Crouch, left London on the 26th, for New York, with two hundred and fifty passengers, consisting chiefly of farmers with their families from Suffolk and Norfolk, well supplied with money for purchasing and tilling land in America.—*N. Y. Obs.*

AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

Death of Mr. Lander.

The enterprising African traveller, Richard Lander, was fired upon and severely wounded by the natives on the Nunn river, where he had gone for the purpose of trade, early in the month of January, and died at Fernando Po, on the 2d of Feb. The following extract of a letter from Capt. Fuge, of the Crown, contains all the particulars of this melancholy event that are yet known. Mr. Lander was buried by Capt. Fuge on the day that he died.

"Mr. Richard Lander expired at Fernando Po, on Sunday, the 2d of February, on his way up into the interior with a schooner boat, loaded with goods for trade, and two canoes which were towed from Cape Coast by the cutter Crown. He was attacked on all sides by bushmen, all armed with musketry. One white man and two black men were killed; one woman and child, with a boy, were taken prisoners. Mr. Lander and the remainder fortunately managed to get into one of the canoes and pull for their lives. Mr. Lander received a shot in his hip; a seaman and two Kroomen were also severely wounded. They left the Crown to proceed up the river on the 13th, and returned to the cutter on the 21st of January. They lost every thing belonging to them, excepting what clothes they had on them. Mr. Lander lost all his papers, not one remains to be shown. The Crown got under weigh, and arrived at Fernando Po, on Sunday the 26th. Mr. Lander's wound had mortified, but he died quite composed."

Lt. Allen, R. N. who had been exploring the Niger has arrived at Plymouth, England, in the Talbot. Lieut. Allen has completed his surveys, and immediately set off for London, with the interesting results of his expedition.

SUMMARY.

LOUISVILLE, June 21, 1834.

We perceive from many of our exchange papers, that reports are circulating in the country, representing our city to be very unhealthy, and the Cholera as prevailing here This is not the case. One or two deaths, it is true, have occurred here from it—and one of the victims, we regret to say, has been our lamented citizen, JOHN F. ANDERSON—the other, an individual with whom we were acquainted; in both instances however, the disease was contracted on the river, in coming up from the South. Excepting those two cases, we have not heard of a single death from Cholera since last season.

We hope, therefore, none whom business or pleasure may lead this way, will be deterred from visiting us by any idle reports they may hear.

The Ohio continues falling slowly—depth of water on the Falls, 1 foot 11 inches.—*Price Current.*

The rebellion at Harvard has not yet been quelled. The President had been burnt in effigy. The high contending powers are equally obstinate, and neither will take steps that may lead to a reconciliation.

MORE SHIPWRECKS!—A few days since we published a list of *ten* square rigged vessels, bound from the old country to Quebec, which have been cast away this season, accompanied by the loss of 456 lives, besides all on board a bark unknown. The Montreal Gazette received last evening, adds eight more to the number of vessels accompanied with the loss of 248 lives, making a total of *eighteen vessels*, and 704 lives lost! It does seem to us, that after making all due allowances for difficult navigation, such a constant succession of disastrous shipwrecks indicates that either crazy ships are employed, or that that they are commanded by incompetent men. The latest dates of the loss of any of the vessels mentioned is May 10th. And yet the number lost up to that date, was nearly *one-eleventh* of the whole number (205) arrived prior to the 27th, [17 days later.] All these eighteen vessels were bound to Quebec. Three others have been lost, which were bound to New-Brunswick. Total 21.—*J. of Com.*

WANTON SACRILEGIOUS MISCHIEF.—On the night of 17th May, the Presbyterian church at Hoosiack Falls, was broken into and much injury done to it. The bannisters of the pulpit were broken, every bible, hymn book and singing book were cut and otherwise mutilated, a Sabbath school library was entirely destroyed, and the pannels of the slips were every one wore or less scratched. The damage is estimated at 150 dollars. A reward of $60 has been offered for the apprehension of the perpetrators.—*Troy Budget.*

In several factories at Lowell, Mass. a capital of five and a half million of dollars is invested. Nearly 6000 persons are employed in them, 4500 of whom are females. Two of the companies, with nine mills, consume 246 bales of cotton every week, and manufacture 295,000 yards of cotton cloth per week. The Merrimack Company consumes 5000 tons of coal and 1400 yards of wood per annum. The total annual consumption of cotton by all the mills is 32,004 bales, and the amount of cotton cloth made in the year is 36,344,000 yards. The annual consumption of anthracite coal is 7100 tons, of charcoal, 5000 bushels, of wood, 3,500 cords; of oil, 26,000 gallons. The weekly salaries of the female operatives amount to $14,868 75—the weekly salaries of the male operatives to $13,860; Total per annum $1,493,894! These facts are derived from a statement recently published in the Banker Hill Aurora.

In return for the services rendered by Dr. Cartwright, of Mississippi, during the prevalence of Cholera in that section of the country, and particularly on Pine Ridge, a number of the Planters have combined, and presented him with a splendid vase, the cost of which was six hundred dollars. On it was inscribed, in addition to the usual complimentary expressions: "In 361 cases, no deaths." His practice consisted in attacking it in its incipient state, with a combination of Camphor, Calomel, and Cayenne pepper. A suitable address and reply were delivered on the occasion of the presentation.

A late London paper mentions the death of one Edward Stokes, a rich miser, who had for a long time subsisted on the bones which he picked up in the streets. It had long been known that he had saved a large sum of money, part of which he had placed in the Bank. The dogs in the neighborhood of his hovel always barked and flew at him, because he was in the habit of taking their bones from them. He was found dead. His bones nearly protruded through his skin. A purse containing a considerable sum of money, was found, as well as a document, entitling the deceased to receive several hundred pounds, Banking Annuities, a receipt for $106, invested in the 3 per cent., 137 sovereigns, a silver watch, and gold seals.

Mr. Horton, a gentleman who has been engaged in boring for water in Providence, has presented to the public some remarkable results. In his second experiment in boring, he selected the extreme point of a wharf, many yards from the original land. He bored thro' the artificial soil, then through a stratum of mud, then through sand, pebbles, and quartz gravel. At this point, water impregnated with arsenic broke forth; but determined to proceed further, he next struck a vineyard, and drew up vines, grapes, grape seeds, leaves, acorns, hazel nuts, pine burs, and the seeds of unknown fruits, together with pure water.—This was 35 feet below the bed of the river.

THE POLES.—The Boston Daily Advertiser contains the following letter from our respected fellow-citizen. Hon. Albert Gallatin, to a gentlemen in this city, dated, New-York, 4th June, 1834.

DEAR SIR—Our polish fund is nearly exhausted. The city of Philadelphia has taken 25 of our exiles. We still have on hand about 40, 25 of whom are of the best sort. It has become important that we should know what aid we may expect from you for supporting those last for four months, the time for which Philadelphia has taken theirs, and after which we must look for aid from more distant quarters in order to assist in forming their settlement. Do whatever you please; take as many or as few as few as you like; or send us some money, much or little, to aid for the purpose aforesaid. We have done well according to our means, having found employment for 123, who now earn their living by their labor; but those who remain must at all events have time to learn some English before they can in any way help themselves; and a very little addition from you to our scanty means will enable us to go through as far as already stated. I have the honor to be with great respect, your most obedient servant. ALBERT GALLATIN.

MARRIED—At Otaheite, Society Islands, Nov. 23d, by the Rev. Mr. Pritchard, Captain CHARLES SPOONER, of the ship Erie, of Newport, to the beautiful Miss KINGATARA ORUTE, of Otaheite.

AT POSTLETHWAITE'S

FOR THREE DAY'S ONLY!

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday the 24th, 25th and 26th inst.,

LE BLANC'S TWO GRAND SCRIPTURAL PAINTINGS, THE TEMPTATION OF

ADAM AND EVE,

And their Expulsion from Paradise;

PAINTED ON 160 SQUARE FEET CANVASS.

THESE two superior PAINTINGS have since their arrival in this country been visited by upwards of 80,000 persons, and are acknowledged as the most chaste and finished production of the FRENCH SCHOOL

☞Admittance 50 cts.—Season Tickets $1.

Brilliantly illuminated every Evening.

Open from 9 until 1, and from 2 until 10 o'clock, P. M

Lexington, June 25, 1834. 50-1w

LOOK HERE.

John M. Hewett, Truss Maker,

OPPOSITE THE LEXINGTON HOTEL,

BEGS leave, respectfully, to inform his friends and the public, that he has obtained the Agency of Mr. THOMAS STAGNER, of Richmond Ky., to use, vend, and practice his celebrated PATENT TRUSS, for the *cure of all cases of Hernia or Rupture*, of recent or long standing.

He is so convinced of the importance of this Instrument above all that have ever yet been used, that he not only proposes to abandon all the various kinds he has heretofore used in his extensive practice, but to assure the afflicted that the universal terms are, NO CURE, NO PAY!

Lexington, June 25, 1834. 50-3m

Rev. H. T. N. Benedict,

WILL commence a course of Lectures on his system of *English Grammar*, on the first Monday in July, at the residence of Mr. Dowden, on Limestone Street.

Lexington, June 18th, 1834. 49-tf.

School for Young Ladies.

MR. & MRS. GRISWOLD

WILL open on MONDAY, the 16th inst., a School for the Education of YOUNG LADIES. They take pleasure in informing the citizens of Lexington, that they have secured the assistance of a lady already very favorably known to them as a teacher.

The year will be divided into two sessions by vacations of three weeks each, commencing the 1st of April and the 1st of October.

TERMS.

Tuition in the higher branches,	$20	per session.
Preparatory Department,	12	" "
Instruction on the Piano,	15	" quarter.
" " Harp,	20	" "
" " Guitar,	15	" "
Instruction in the French, Spanish, Italian, German, and ancient Languages, each,	5	" "

The apartments of the School are in the dwelling house at present occupied by Mrs. WORSHAM, on Short-street. They are entirely distinct from the rest of the house, with a private entrance by the door next to the residence of Mrs. MORRISON.

Lexington, June 18th, 1834. 49-tf.

EDUCATION.

VAN DOREN'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

For Lads and Young Gentlemen,

WILL be open for the reception of Day and Boarding Pupils, on MONDAY, June 9, in the present establishment of Mr. Tracy, opposite the residence of Rob't. Wickliffe, Esq. The Institute will be conducted upon the most approved and liberal plans of similar Seminaries in the Eastern part of the Union, where the subscriber has had eleven years' experience as a Principal of large Institutions in the City of New York and its vicinity.

Day Tuition for the *English, Scientific* and *Mathematical Studies*, $10 a quarter; Ancient Languages, $12 50. No charges for Stationary and Fuel.

J. LIVINGSTON VAN DOREN.

Lexington, June 18, 1834. 49-3m

VAN DOREN'S

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

HAS been removed to the large and commodious house formerly owned and occupied by Col. Dunham, which has been purchased with all its improvements, for the accommodation of the Young Ladies of the Institute.

To Mr. W. IUCHO, Professor of Music, late from the city of New York, is committed the Musical Department.

Instruction in Drawing and Painting, is given by Mrs. M. TURNER, of Sweden, authoress of several works on those branches.

Instruction in French by a competent and experienced Teacher from France.

The Principals are confident that with the present arrangements of the Institute, they will be able to afford as great facilities and advantages for the complete education of Young Ladies, as may be found in similar Institutions in the Atlantic States.

ISAAC VAN DOREN, } Principals.
L. H. VAN DOREN, }

Lexington, June 18, 1834. 49-3m

NOTICE.

THE person who borrowed from Mr. *T. T. Skillman*, in his life time, Paul Perrin's HISTORY OF THE WALDENSES, (belonging to the subscriber) will confer a great favor upon the owner by leaving it at the Book Store of A. T. Skillman, Lexington.

O. ANDERSON.

June 17th, 1834. 49-3w

BOOKS.

A FEW copies SCOTT'S COMMENTARIES on the Old and New Testaments in 3 Vols. at $8. *ALSO*—HENRY, in 3 and 6 Vols. at $12. A. T. SKILLMAN.

June 17th, 1834.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

JUST received and for sale by the Subscriber, Cheapside No. 3, Lexington, Ky.

Men and Manners in America; Aid to Mental Developement; Book of Nature; Macknight's Epistles; Viller's Essays; True Piety; Flutes, various qualities, Clarinetts; Flute Preceptors; Kay's Travels in Caffraria; Doddridge's Exposition; Spurzeim's works; Dunglinson's Physiology; Barnes's notes on the Gospels; Newman's Spanish and English Dictionary, large and small; Johnson's lives of the Novelists; Beattles Minstrel; Moliere; Racine; Bolleau; Drake's book of Indians; Charles 12th; French and English; Helen, 10th vol. Maria Edgeworth; McIntosh's Ethical Philosophy; New Music for the Piano, &c. &c. &c.

Together with an assortment of School Books and others, which are offered low for cash by the subscriber. CHR. WALLACE.

Lexington June 11th, 1834. 49-tf.

PAPER.

100 REAMS FOOLSCAP WRITING PAPER, of good quality, for sale very low for cash. *ALSO*—A very large assortment of LETTER PAPER, consisting of White, Fancy colors, Water lined, Faint lined, &c.; very low at wholesale for cash.

A. T. SKILLMAN.

June 17th, 1834.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Subscriber is just receiving at his Book Store, on Main street, a large assortment of

LAW, MEDICAL, THEOLOGICAL AND CLASSICAL BOOKS,

ALSO, a general assortment of Books in use in Common Schools, purchased by himself in the Eastern cities this spring, at the lowest cash prices. Among the new works are the following:

The Village Testament, by Rev. Wm. Patton; Fairholmes' Geology of the Scriptures; History of the Crusades against the Albigenses; Brewster's Treatise on Astronomy; Ellis's Polynesian Researches, complete in 4 vols.; the Life of Thomas Jefferson, by R. L. Rayner; the History of Popery, by a Watchman; Aids to Mental Developement; Hutton's Book of Nature; Ivimy's Life of Milton; Hogg's Familiar Anecdotes of Sir Walter Scott; Kay's Travels and researches in Caffraria; the Corner Stone, by Jacob Abbott, author of Young Christian, &c.; the Life of Peter the Great, the celebrated speeches of Chatham, Burke, Erskine and McIntosh; selected by a member of the Philadelphia Bar.

A. T. SKILLMAN.

Lexington, June 4th, 1834.

L. DEPOORTER, (Of France,)

SURGEON DENTIST,

ACKNOWLEDGING with pleasure, the liberal encouragement he has received since his arrival here, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and vicinity, that he has determined to reside permanently in Lexington. He is prepared to insert either singly, or in complete sets, ARTIFICIAL TEETH; also FALSE PALLATS; he repairs all vacancies in the Mouth, occasioned by accident or absorption, either on the gums or jaw bones.

His office is opposite Brennan & Postlethwaite's Hotel, where he may be found between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Ladies attended at their residences.

Lexington, June 11, 1834. 48-tf.

FOR RENT.

I wish to rent my Tavern in the town of Danville, Ky. It is a large and commodious building, well calculated for business—it being the stage stand for the Eastern and Western line of Stages, in the centre of the Town, and situated on a lot of two acres of ground; three stories high, with a number of fine airy rooms, an excellent stable that will contain 70 horses. There is, on the lot, an Ice House, now containing Ice, and all necessary buildings for an establishment of this description; an excellent garden, and large yard filled with fruit trees.—Also, a Store House adjoining the Tavern, that I wish to rent. My reason for renting is, that I am getting in years, and wish to retire. Immediate possession will be given, and rent made easy to a good and careful manager. ELIZABETH DAVENPORT.

Danville, May 28, 1834. 46-tf

The Louisville Public Advertiser and the Cincinnati Cross and Journal will publish the above until forbid, at which time their accounts will be paid.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

THE subscriber has just received a splendid assortment of the best materials used in making *Boots and Shoes*, such as

CALFSKINS, BUCKSKINS, MOROCCO, &c.

and is prepared to attend to all orders with neatness, durability, and despatch. He is thankful for past favors, and will be *very* thankful for a continuance of the liberal patronage he has already received. He has on hand a good supply of gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, and he invites *cash* customers to call and examine them. GEO. ADAMS.

Lexington, June 4, 1834. 47-tf

Dried Peaches.

50 Bushels Dried Peaches, *just* received and for sale by J. M. HEWETT, Jr.

36-by 4 *doors below the Post Office.*

PLANK YARD AND GROCERY STORE.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has purchased Capt. T. P. Hart's entire stock of PLANK, SCANTLING, &c. and is prepared to furnish Seasoned Plank at the usual yard prices. He has also purchased Capt. Hart's STOCK OF GROCERIES, in the new yellow building on Limestone Street, just above the Jail, where he will be found ready and willing to attend to the calls of his friends and customers for Plank and Groceries. He hopes with the assistance of J. S. Freeman, whose services he has engaged, to merit a share of public patronage. H. MAGUIRE.

Lexington, May 25, 1834. 46-tf

School Books.

A GENERAL assortment of School Books, at wholesale, very low for cash.

A. T. SKILLMAN.

Lexington, June 17, 1834.

Cork Inkstands.

10 GROSS Cork Inkstands, good quality, for sale very low for cash.

A. T. SKILLMAN.

June 17th, 1834.

Blue Lick Water,

FRESH every 10 days, by

J. M. HEWETT, Jr.

36-by 4 *doors below the Post Office.*

Cocoanuts.

250 Fresh Cocoanuts, just received and for sale by J. M. HEWETT, Jr.

36-by 4 *doors below the Post Office*

The Young Mother.

She stands, amidst the glittering crowd,
The same in form and face
As when at first her sweet cheeks glowed,
Even in this very place,
The same bright tresses bind her brow,
The same rich pearls her hair,
Her lips are just as roseate now,
Her hands as soft and fair.

She looks the same young radiant bride
As when we saw her first,
When in her flush of happiest pride
Upon our eyes she burst.
And even now she leans, as then,
Upon her husband's arm:
Yes—'tis the very same again,
With every faultless charm.

Yes, there's a change—her eyes are still
Most beautiful and bright;
But they seem, beneath their lids, to fill
With softer, tenderer light.
Her voice is sweet, and rich, and low,
And just as musical;
But 'tis grown more like a river's flow,
Than a fountain's laughing fall.

Still, still she smiles as radiantly,
When friends are speaking near;
But in her smile there's less of glee,
And more of bliss sincere.
'Tis not the brilliant scene around
That her quiet heart beguiles;
In her pure spirit may be found
The fountain of her smiles.

Now, ever and anon, her eye
Is fixed on vacancy,
And she seems to listen earnestly;
For, 'midst the revelry,
In fancy comes an infant's wail,
Or its murmuring in its sleep:
And the splendid hall seems cold and pale
When such visions o'er her creep.

And though the scene is very fair,
She wearies for her home,
And thinks the hour to take her there
Will never, never come!
She, who once watched time in pain,
That would too quickly flow—
Oh, sure she might be *gayer* then,
But she is *happier* now.

Consequences of Intemperance in Eating.

Extracts from Prof. Hitchcock's 3d Sermon in National Preacher.

PROVERBS xxiii: 2. *Put a knife to thy throat, if thou be a man given to appetite.*

PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF EXCESS IN THE USE OF ARTICLES REALLY NOURISHING WHEN USED TEMPERATELY.

It is natural to infer, that if the digestive powers have a severer task imposed upon them than nature inended, they will only imperfectly execute their office. The consequence must be, greater or less derangement of the system; since imperfect blood must produce imperfect nourishment. Thus the way is prepared for disease; or rather this is sowing the seeds of disease, which, in such a soil, will soon spring up, and flourish in rank luxuriance. The common opinions as to the origin of diseases are exceedingly incorrect. When attacked by severe and violent disorders, it is rare that any one thinks of looking farther than to the slight exposure or fatigue that *developed* the complaint, but was by no means its cause. The fact is, the constitution in most cases is a long while preparing for sickness before it comes; and in a majority of instances, that preparation consists, either in unnecessary expenses of vital energy, or in intemperance in drink or food; and in such cases, certainly the cause is sinful, so that sometimes, a man who dies with a fever, or the apoplexy, may be as criminal as he who terminates his days by the pistol. All feel this to be true in the case of the drunkard. But why is it not equally true of him, who through excess in food, prepares his system to be invaded and overcome by disease?

When a man overloads his digestive powers, every part of the system sympathizes with them, and lends a helping hand to sustain the burden. All those organs that serve as waste gates to the bodily frame are immediately roused to most vigorous action, and endeavor to throw off the superabundance before it has corrupted the system. For a time the object is in a good measure accomplished. But wearied out ere long by incessant labor, they fail to accomplish their object, and soon disease is able to fix its talons in the constitution. The man brought snddenly upon a sick bed, racks his invention to assign some cause for his complaint, that will exonerate himself from blame; and he feels perfectly satisfied, if he can recollect having taken a cold, or having been necessitated to perform some extra labor. Whereas, had he been temperate, that extra labor would not probably have injured him, nor a slight atmospheric vicissitude have resulted in a catarrh or cold. His intemperance exhausted the powers of life, and the vitiated blood can no longer be purified by their action. The intelligent physician often sees in the flushed countenance and fleshiness of one man, and in the paleness and emaciation of another, the marks of incipient disease. But the individual himself, borne up by the over excitement of stimulating food, fancies himself from disease until suddenly prostrated.

Lest I should seem to be exaggerating the effects of excess in eating in producing disease, I will fortify my statements by the opinion of several distinguished physicians.

"Gluttony and intemperance," says one, "are the source of two thirds of the diseases which embitter the life of man."

"The due degree of temperance," says another "would add one third to the duration of human life."

"I tell you honestly," says a third, "what I think is the cause of the complicated maladies of the human race: it is their gormandizing, and stuffing; stimulating their digestive organs to an excess, thereby producing nervous disorders and irritation."

"It is the opinion of the majority of the most distinguished physicians," says a fourth, "that intemperance in diet, destroys the bulk of mankind; in other words, that what is eaten and drank, and thus taken into the habit, is the original cause of by far the greater number of diseases which afflict the human race."

"Most of all the chronical diseases, the infirmities of old age, and the short period of the lives of Englishmen," said another, than a century since "are owing to repletion."

Says another, "What occasions *two thirds* of all inflammatory and febrile diseases, but causes, in themselves not serious, operating upon a system highly susceptible of diseased action, from being overcharged with stimulating and nutritious matter? All our most eminent physicians agree in this one point, that as a people, we eat far too much hearty food; that is, we take in more rich nutriment than we require, and the consequence is, our system becomes overloaded and oppressed—our organs are clogged in the performance of their several functions—the circulating fluids become too thick and stimulating, and the proneness to derangement and diseased action, is greatly increased. Hence arises a large proportion of the inflammatory and febrile diseases amongst us, and hence it is, that copious blood letting and active medicines are so much more required in America than in most other countries."

Will not these appalling testimonies startle those Christians, who by their excesses are taking the very course which is here marked out, as the road to premature disease and death? Will they still continue to regard the intemperate drinker as the only man who is violating the command, *Thou shalt not kill?* In view of such results from the daily violation of the rules of temperance in eating, can he go on as he has done, with his conscience asleep? Can he thus cut short his days, and not be guilty? For it ought further to be remembered, that excess in food, not merely pre-disposes to disease, but weakens the power of the system to resist disease. Hence the temperate man will arise unhurt from an attack that will crush the glutton at once. For the latter has tasked his bodily organs so severely, that they cannot sustain a conflict with disease. This is admitted universally in the case of the drunkard. But it is equally true in respect to that man who is intemperate in food. And if his constitution give way thirty or forty years earlier, in consequence of that intemperance, why is he less guilty than the drunkard, for the self immolation?

EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE IN EATING, UPON THE MENTAL CHARACTER.

The bodily torpor, already described as the result of excess, cannot exist without imparting a corresponding stupidity to the mind. In other words, the load that paralyzes the bodily powers must prostrate the intellect and cramp all its energies. Let a man attempt vigorously to exercise his mind after a hearty meal, and he will have a good idea of the effects of excess upon the intellect. He cannot confine the attention, nor depend upon the memory, nor rouse the imagination, nor trust the judgment. What though he direct his eye to the pages of science, or even to the lighter pages of literature; a heavy fog impedes his vision, and a leaden weight hangs upon the intellectual wheels and springs. In short, his mental powers are too obtuse to discern, and too lethargic to act. The only alternative is to let them rest until the corporeal system is relieved of its task. This is in fact the course that is generally taken. And in this way an immense amount of time is lost, and that too without any compunctions of conscience; because men generally do not know that the indisposition to mental exertion which they feel is the result of excessive indulgence of the appetite. Multitudes of literary men at the present day, who suppose themselves as diligent in study and in bodily effort as is consistent with health, are in the habit of losing almost entirely their afternoons, and of giving them up to sleep, or lethargy, or idle sauntering about. After dinner they are really incapable of bodily or mental effort, because they have indulged themselves too freely at the table. Some in such circumstances resort to the stimulus of tea, or coffee, or even wine. But the forced mental operations that succeed are unnatural and inefficient: and in the end no time is gained, because the prostration subsequent to such excitement is great and long continued. Nothing, indeed, but universal temperance can give a uniform and unsophisticated energy to the mind. Every student knows something of the nature of this energy, if he has ever sat down to his books in the morning, after a refreshing night's sleep and a light breakfast. His system is then free from the irritation and oppression of dietetic excesses: and such a state essentially may be continued through the day by the practice of strict temperance; for it is as true of the universally temperate man as of the vegetable feeder—that "with him it is morning all the day long."

I appeal then to the individual who thus almost habitually loses his afternoons, and inquire of him, what account he expects to render to God for so much time wasted by the unnecessary indulgence of the appetite? Especially do I inquire of the minister of Christ, on whose time at the present day there is an almost constant demand, how he expects to meet with composure in judgment those whom he has so often warned against the waste of their precious time? *Thou therefore which teachest another, teachest thou not thyself? thou that preachest a man should not steal, dost thou steal?*

EFFECTS OF EXCESS IN EATING, UPON THE MORAL AND RELIGIOUS CHARACTER.

Most men suppose that the slight pain, or uneasiness, or drowsinesss, that succeeds a too hearty meal, is the whole of the effect which such excess produces. When a man finds himself, some hours or even days after the indulgence, excited in his temper on the slightest provocation, fretful and impatient of contradiction, and betrayed into severity or retaliation unworthy the character of a Christian or a man, little is he aware that a more careful attention to the kind and quantity of his food might have armed him against the temptations that overcame him, and enabled him to have kept his temper even under the grossest insults. But he has only to put in practice the rules of temperance, suggested in a preceding discourse, to be satisfied that *one principal cause of a fretful temper*, and a disposition easily to be excited and exasperated, and an impatience of contradiction, lies in his intemperance habits at the table. Indeed, he will become satisfied that the essence of his sin lies more in the cause, which is excess in eating, than in its almost unavoidable result, an irritable temper.

Many men are in the habit of living almost continually in a feverish state of feeling, disposed to murmur at almost every occurrence and very rarely to be in a state calm enough for prayer, or any other religious duty. Now in many instances this ruffled state of mind is kept up by the irritation of the nervous system occasioned by overloading the digestive powers. The temperate man alone can exhibit the temper of a philosopher and the calmness of the Christian. Just in proportion to a man's intemperance in any result, will be the violence and irregularity of his passions. He may impute their ravages to peculiarity of constitution: but most probably, in nearly every case, *God imputes it to some criminal indulgence.* It is high time that Christians had learnt to practice universal temperance before they charge an irritable temper or ferocious passions upon nature.

Another frequent attendant upon excess in eating is *gloom and melancholy*. The individual finds his spirits sinking without any apparent cause, and gloomy forebodings preying upon his mind. Hope, that once buoyed him up with elastic wing, now sinks under the heavy load of melancholy, and almost ceases to breathe. A lowering cloud encircles the horizon and gradually spreads over the whole heavens. A settled despondency and listless inaction not unfrequently come on, interrupted only by occasionally seasons of abstinence or temperance. Although the man feels as if he could readily part with every earthly possession if he could recover his former cheerfulness, yet he never once suspects that the reduction of a few ounces of food at each meal would effectually remove the incubus from his soul.

"The great majority of those complaints which are considered purely mental," says Dr. James Johnson, Physician extraordinary to the King of England, "such as irritability and irascibility of temper, gloomy melancholy, timidity and irresolution, despondency, &c. might be speedily remedied and entirely removed by a rigid system of abstinence, and a very little medicine."

Fatal as is this gloomy state of mind to success, in worldly pursuits, its most lamentable influence is exerted upon the religious character. The individual had long perhaps thought himself created anew in Christ Jesus, and indulged the hope of being an heir to the eternal inheritance. But he loses all confidence and almost all hope of final acceptance: and his thoughts brood with terrible self-application upon all that is terrific to the unconverted sinner and the formal professor. In vain is he pointed to the divine promises, or exhorted to meditate upon the richness and freeness of grace as exhibited through a Saviour. But let him for a few weeks give up his rich and stimulating diet, and partake only of the plainest fare, and that in the smallest quantity which will sustain life and health, and he will find the cloud gradually withdrawing, and the Sun of Righteousness rising again with health in his wings. Even when his abstemiousness is carried so far as to weaken, in some measure, his bodily energies, he will find that his mind will gather strength and be filled again with the peace of God that passeth understanding.

Pomponius Atticus, the friend of Cicero, under the influence of that melancholy which so often accompanies a disordered state of the stomach, had resolved to destroy himself: but being persuaded to accomplish his purpose by starvation, taking only a little water from time to time to alleviate his anguish, the abstinence of a few days cured his melancholy and he readily abandoned his purpose of suicide, and actually lived to an advanced age. By abstinence or temperance may religious melancholy also, in a great many instances, be cured. Indeed I have little doubt that a majority of the cases of feeble hope and desponding faith that exist at the present day, in those manifestly pious, are produced by excess in eating. The daily habit of taking into the system even a few ounces more of food than the organs can well manage, is sufficient to keep the spirits continually depressed; and to convert a once vigorous, active, cheerful Christian, into a desponding, irresolute, inefficient slave.—Could such men be persuaded to try the effect of uniform and strict temperance, they would find such a relief as would guard them effectually against future indulgence. But they are usually the last persons to be persuaded that they are intemperate, or that such simple means will work so powerful a cure.

Kneel, Child.

Kneel, child, before thy Maker now,
And ask his tender care,
While youth still lingers on thy brow,
And health is pictured there.

Kneel, child, while in thy happy heart
No seeds but truth are sown—
For soon thou must from me depart,
And on the world be thrown.

Kneel, child—thy mother speaks to thee,
Whose love is deep and strong;
Her prayer has been, that piety
May bless thee while thou'rt young.

Kneel, child, and gracious Heaven will hear,
And give thee to partake
Of pleasures lasting and sincere,
For thy dear Saviour's sake.

Kneel, child, and when beneath the sod
Thy mother's form shall rest,
Remember those who trust in God,
Shall be divinely blest.

Westminster Abbey.

What a place! Its diminsions, its architecture, its state, its magnificence, its clustering array of monuments, its spirit stirring associations, the dust of honorable corpses, the ashes of the great, the corrupted relics of nobles and the princes of the earth, the finest specimens of statuary and the most felicitous achievements of the chisel, such a multitude that scarce any one could number and such a variety that scarce any one could class, the men of all ages, and of all parties, and of all ranks, quietly meeting here, in their narrow dormitories, till the morning of the resurrection; these things, blending and rushing on the mind, produced an overpowering impression: I stood, and spoke not; looked around, gazed, considered, and felt the unequalled and solemn assemblage of attractions. Stupendous indeed it was! Sensations, rather than sentiments, now seemed to throng me with their strange influence. It was a kind of enchantment, that vacantly realized the impossible fictions of romance. To weep, to wonder, to explore, to meditate, to say nothing, to hear no word from others, to forget the exterior world, and to devour the inspirations of such a scene, seemed here the fitting luxury of a place, that joined so many generations of the past with the vision of the present; that claimed to be the palace of Death and the exterior hall or court-way of Eternity! But who, said I, are these heroes, heroines, nobles, and monarchs of the earth, whose epitaphs and cenotaphs, whose sarcophagi and statuary forms, whose glazing memorials, and envied fame, and sumptuous grandeur, here vainly conspire to detain them where they are not and misrepresent them possibly to admiring and flitting posterity? Alas *they* are not here. Dust, ashes, silence, "corruption, dishonor, weakness," are here inurned and defiled. They are alive in their higher nature, while their ruined bodies sleep, expectant, though unconscious, of the voice of the Son of God that shall soon burst their cells and raise them to a public and eternal destiny.—*Hades* comprising the places of bodies and the places of souls, contains them all and contains all of them, and detains their persons in the separate state "till the end come."—DR. Cox—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Female Character.

Women are greatly deceived when they think that they recommend themselves to the other sex by an indifference to religion. Every man who knows human nature, connects a religious feeling with softness and sensibility of heart. At least we always consider the want of it a proof of that masculine spirit, which of all your faults we dislike the most. Besides men consider your religion as the best security for that female virtue in which they are most sensibly interested. Never indulge yourselves in ridicule on religious subjects, nor give countenance to it in others by seeming diverted in what they say. This, to people of good understanding, will be a sufficient check.

Let a woman be decked with all the embellishments of art and the gifts of nature—yet, if boldness is to be read in her face, it blots all the lines of beauty. Modesty is not only an ornament, but also a guard to virtue. It is a delicate feeling in the soul, which makes her shrink and withdraw herself from the appearance of danger. It is an exquisite sensibility, that warns her to shun the approach of every thing hurtful.

In a late debate in the British House of Commons, Mr. Stanley said,

As a member of the Church of England, he most deeply lamented the system in Oxford University. He must say that young men of 16 or 17 years of age ought not, on their entrance, to be called upon to subscribe the 39 articles, which, in all probability, in 9 cases out of 10, had never been read or considered. Such a system, he must contend, was the most injurious to the real interests of religion that could be devised. He would go further, with regard to the discipline of the university, and most unhesitatingly express his entire dissent from the compulsory attendance of the students, morning and evening, in the chapels of their respective colleges. He complained that day after day, and week after week, young men were called from their wine, at 5 or 6 o'clock in the evening, to attend Divine service in the chapel, from which they returned to their wine again. This system was most injurious to the morals of the youth of the country; it was calculated more to deaden all feelings for religion than if all the dissenters of England were admitted to the honours of the university.

VERSAILLES SEMINARY

THE PROFESSOR OF LANGUAGES in this institution, induced by a desire of becoming useful, and encouraged with the hope of rendering satisfaction both to himself and employers, from a consciousness (at least to some extent) of the high station which one holds who is engaged in the direction of the education and morals of youth, informs the citizens of Woodford and all those wishing to entrust their sons with him, that he has determined (as far as it is in his power) to remove all obstacles and impediments which may prevent the advancement of youth in acquiring a knowledge of so essential a part of Education, and to apply himself exclusively and diligently to the interest of his school. He hopes that after having the honor and pleasure of being a pupil of Mr. William R. Thompson about three years, and eighteen months of that time an assistant teacher, he will be able to teach with success to his scholars and improvement to himself. Aware that Versailles and its vicinity, from the richness and fertility of the country around, and the hospitality and morality of their citizens, can afford more than common facilities for the education of youth, he feels assured that the expenses of tuition incurred are not as great as in other parts of the country. Having no claims upon the public patronage, he presents, for the faithful and diligent discharge of his duties, no other pledges than those which a deep sense of his responsibility as director of the education and morals of youth, inspire. Boarding can be had for $1,25 to $1,50 per week.

Price of tuition, per session of five months, $15 00.

Session to commence on the first Monday in June next. Every one wishing to enjoy the advantages of English science also, can be accommodated, as the English department is now filled by a teacher of superior qualifications and high respectability. Great pains will be taken to preserve good order and discipline in the school. PRESTON B. MORROW.

May 28, 1834. 46-2m

SPRING IMPORTATION!!

J. T. FRAZER,
Merchant Tailor,

CONTINUES the business at the old, and well known stand, No. 76, Main Street, Lexington, Ky. where he will keep constantly on hand a general and complete assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings

Of the most fashionable shades and best quality.—ALSO —An extensive variety of

Half-hose, Gloves, Shirts and Shirtees, India Rubber, Silk, Web and net Suspenders, Collars, Stocks, Pongee, Italian, Lustring and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

And every other article appertaining to GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.

All of which he intends selling at the most reduced prices for CASH. J. T. FRAZER.

Lexington, April 14th, 1834.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Drake and Frazer are requested to call and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

J. T. FRAZER.

April 14, 1834. 40-tf.

TO MASTER TAILORS.

I HAVE for sale, as sole agent for the Inventor in Kentucky, A. F. SAGUEZ'S, of New-York, new invented SELF-VARYING RULE: Reports of SPRING FASHIONS, Squares, Scales, and Rule Books, which will be promptly furnished to the trade, on application by letter, post paid, enclosing the purchase money, at the following prices:

Rule Book,	$10 00
Report of Fashions to Subscribers,	3 00
" " to non-subscribers,	4 00
Steel Strop,	3 00
Measure Book,	1 00
Square and Scales,	5 00

J. T. FRAZER.

Lexington, April 16th, 1834. 40-6m.

COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET-IRON MANUFACTORY.

☞Sign of the GOLDEN COFFEE-POT.☜

MILLER & FARRAR,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have purchased the stock and materials of M. FISHEL, dec'd. and have removed their establishment to his well known stand, two doors below the Post Office, where they are prepared to execute orders to any extent, for *Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware.* They also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of ware of the best quality, which they will dispose of upon the most moderate terms. Their experience in business will enable them to execute all orders in their line with neatness and despatch; and they pledge themselves that their articles shall not be excelled in quality of material, workmanship, or cheapness. Merchants, and all others, wishing to purchase, are invited to call and see for themselves.

Mr. MILLER having worked seventeen years at the Copper Smith business, and having had for the last seven years much experience in making Pipes for Steam Engines, Copper Cistern and Liquor Pumps, they are able to warrant their work as being cheaper and better than any ever manufactured or sold in this city.

☞Tin ware exchanged for old pewter.

MILLER & FARRAR.

Lexington, Aug. 14, 1833. 5-tf

Perfumery and Fancy Store.

S. OLDHAM,

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,

(*Main-street, Lexington, a few doors below Brennan & Postlethwaite's Hotel, and directly opposite Miss Susan Cook's Boarding-House,*)

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for their past favors, and hopes by his moderate charges and attention to business, to continue to receive a share of public patronage. He also wishes to invite their attention to a general assortment of FANCY ARTICLES in addition to his former stock,

Consisting in part of the following—viz.

Wigs and Top pieces of different shades;
Curls and Puffs; Hair and Clothes Brushes;
Curling Tongs and Hair Pins;
Shaving and Tooth Brushes;
Pocket Books; Fancy Soaps for Ladies use;
Shaving Soaps, of best quality, of all sizes;
Wax-jointed and Alabaster Dolls:
China and Wooden Cups and Saucers;
Razors and Razor Strops, best quality;
Stocks and Shirt Collars;
Cologne Water, Florida Water, Milk of Roses, Bears Oil, Maccassar Oil, Ivory and Basket Rattlers, Ivory and Common Snuff Boxes; also Snuff. Silk and Buckskin Purses, Battle-Doors and Shuttle Cocks, Cigars of superior quality, together with a general assortment of every thing in his line of business.

He also informs the public that his *Bathing House* is now opened for the present season.

Lexington, April 16, 1834. 40-3m

LEXINGTON HOTEL.

THE subscriber has purchased the Stand formerly known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, which has been thoroughly repaired, and is now opened for the reception and entertainment of Travellers and others.

Persons are respectfully invited to give him a call, and may rely upon every attention being paid to their comfort.

JOHN KIESER.

Lexington, May 14, 1834. 42-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between JOHN STEEL & WM. TOD, Jr. has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against that concern, will present them to BAIN & TOD, for settlement; who are authorized to settle and receive all debts due said firm.

JOHN STEEL,
WM. TOD, Jr.

PATTERSON BAIN & WILLIAM TOD, Jr.

HAVE this day entered into *Co-partnership*, to continue the HATTING BUSINESS, at the old stand, corner of Main and Main Cross Streets, under the name of

BAIN & TOD,

And hope by their united and close attention, to place the business on such a footing, as shall merit an increased share of the public patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed on the old stand. We are determined to increase and continue, a good assortment, and will be undersold by none in the Union. Merchants and other wholesale dealers, are particularly desired to call and see the inducements we offer to purchasers.

Hats made to order, of any size, form, or quality, both wholesale and retail, with punctuality and despatch.

BAIN & TOD.

Lexington, March 5, 1834. 34-tf.

NOTICE.

TO THE HEMP-GROWERS OF KY.

THOSE gentlemen who intend to use the East Tennessee HEMP-CUTTER, are advised to roll their land, as in that case, the Hemp can be cut nearly even with the ground, at the rate of eight to ten acres per day. This machine is of very simple construction—not liable to get out of repair,—throws the Hemp in a regular manner, and easy to be taken up.

The Hemp Cutter is a very valuable labor saving machine, and is recommended with the same confidence that the experienced farmer would recommend the most approved plough; and will be quite as satisfactory in its operations. This machine will be exhibited on the farm on which the Rev. N. H. HALL resides, near Lexington, early in the season. The price of a patent for *one* Machine will be $50. Arrangements will be made to give the growers of Hemp an opportunity to procure the Machine in time for the next Hemp harvest.

THOMAS A. ANDERSON, M. D.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1833. 25—tf

Pure White French China.

JUST OPENED, a few choice dinner sets Pure White French China; Mantle Ornaments; Flower Vases; Fancy Ink-stands; Tea and Desert sets; Card Baskets, &c.

JAMES & BROTHER.

Lexington, Jan. 29, 1834. 29-tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at This Office, and at A. T Skillman's Book Store,

"Strictures on Campbellism,

By THOMAS CLELAND, D. D."

Price—25 cents single copy; 25 copies for $5.

December 11, 1833.

☞TRUSSES.☜

JOHN M. HEWETT,

TRUSS, BANDAGE, AND SUSPENDER MANUFACTURER

Opposite Washington Hotel,

Corner of Short and Main-Cross Streets,

LEXINGTON, KY.

TRUSSES of all descriptions, for every kind of Rupture. Suspensory or Scrotal Bandages. Riding Girdles of all kinds, (with and without springs,) with private pockets. Medical Pocket Cases for phials or instruments. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Back-stays. Suspenders, a great assortment of all kinds. Female or Parturition Bandages. Uterine Compress Bandages—a late invention, of great importance to those who practice midwifery—(demonstrated and recommended by Professor W. H. Richardson.)

☞The above articles will be sold low for cash, wholesale or retail.

Lexington, July 31, 1833. 3-by

CABINET MANUFACTORY AND *Upholstering Warehouse,*

MAIN-STREET, OPPOSITE THE MASONIC HALL.

J. J. SHERIDAN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself in the above stand, where he intends to keep on hand, a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of the most Fashionable kind—viz: Mahogany Pier Tables, with Marble Tops. Mahogany Centre, Dining, Breakfast, and Card Tables. Mahogany Carved, Plain, and Cherry High and Fancy Beadsteads, Grecian Sofas—Easy and Rocking Chairs. Hair and Moss Matrasses, &c. &c. Old Furniture repaired and polished. Funerals furnished on the shortest notice.

N. B.—One or Two Apprentices will be taken to the above business, if well recommended.

To Cabinet Makers & Others,

For SALE—a large stock of MAHOGANY VENEERS. Also in his Lumber Yard, in the rear of his house, Cherry Boards, Plank, Scantling, Clap Boards, &c. &c.

Lexington, April 2, 1834. 38-1y

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received a supply of Fresh Groceries, among which are the following:

White Havana Sugar, New Orleans Brown Sugar, Plantation Molasses, Sugar house do., all new crop; superior treble-refined Louisiana Loaf Sugar, a new article; Gunpowder Tea, in canisters of 1 lb. each, $1 75; Double refined premium Table Salt, in loaves, from 25 to 37½ cents; Fine Table Salt in boxes or by the lb.; Fresh Mackeral; Salmon, in small kegs or by the lb.; best Bunch Raisins, in whole or half boxes, 25 cents per lb, or 5 lbs. for $1; Currants, the same; Soft-shelled Almonds, and Prunes; Spirits of Turpentine, by the bbl.; Best white Starch, by the box, or 12½ cents the single lb.; Shumard's Talaverian Vegetable Paste Blacking, by the dozen, or single boxes at 12½ cents each. Also—Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Ginger, Alspice, Pepper, Lemons, Rice, Alum, Madder, Copperas, Indigo, Chalk, Glue, Rotten Stone, Venitian Red, Nails, &c. &c. Together with an assortment of Fresh Dry Goods, and a large assortment of Crockary and Glassware. J. J. SHERIDAN,

Main-street, opposite the Masonic Hall.

Lexington, April, 2, 1834. 38-1y

New! Splendid!! Fashionable!!!

T. RANKIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

(*Main Street, Lexington, Ky. a Few Doors Below Postlethwaite's Inn,*)

HAS just received, at his *Fashionable Establishment*, a full and very complete assortment of

New Cloths, Casimeres, Satinetts, Summer Cloths and Vestings,

of the best quality, including super blue, black, and every variety of fancy color now in vogue. He has made extensive additions, both to the variety and quality of his assortment, by purchases made by himself this spring in New-York and Philadelphia.

While lately in Philadelphia, he was so fortunate as to engage the services of Mr. HENRY C. BURR, celebrated in that city for his style and taste in cutting Gentlemen's clothing, who has just arrived, and brought with him the

Latest European Spring Fashions.

T. R. Assures his customers, and the public generally, that he is prepared to make and furnish, of the best materials, in the newest style, and on accommodating terms, every article appertaining to a Gentleman's apparel. His assortment includes

Stocks, super linen Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Drawers, Gloves, Hosiery, silk and linen Handkerchiefs, and a great variety of fancy articles in his line too numerous to mention. ALSO, *Silk Hats, silk and cotton Umbrellas, Walking Canes, &c. &c.*

The public are invited to call and examine his goods, and also to see the new style in which the establishment is fitted up.

N. B. Gentlemen from a distance can have their Clothes made to order, by sending their measures. Such orders will be thankfully received and promptly filled.

Lexington, pril 15. 1334. 40-9w

JOHN M. HEWETT, Jr.

IS now receiving a large and complete assortment of GROCERIES, which he is determined to sell low; preferring a "nimble sixpence to a slow shilling."

March 19, 1834. 36-by

MERCHANT TAILORS'
FASHIONABLE STORE

No. 2, Cheapside, Lexington.

WILLIAMS & WILSON

HAVE just received and are now opening a full and splendid assortment of the latest and most fashionable style of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

Consisting of every variety of colour and quality suitable for Gentlemen's dress and wear; also Hosiery, Suspenders, Shirts, Dickeys, Collars, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, Pocket Books, Guard Chains, &c. &c. A small assortment of

Ready-Made Vests & Pantaloons.

and many other articles appertaining to Gentlemen's wear, too tedious to mention. ☞Please call and examine.

☞*Latest Fashions just received.*

N. B. All orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly attended to.

June 5, 1833.—48-tf

Hygeian Vegetable Medicine

From the British College of Health, London

THE high character this invaluable medicine has acquired throughout the United States, is now fairly established in the city and vicinity of Lexington, upon the integrity of its merits, ascertained by practical experience. Innumerable are the cures it has effected in Consumptions, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Ague, Indigestion, Cholera, Inflammations, internal and external Mercurial diseases, Billious and Nervous Affections, all Diseases of the Liver, Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Chronic Pains, Feminine Obstructions, *Tic Doloureux*, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Epilepsy, Jaundice, Scarlet Fever Asthma, Gravel, Piles, Strictures, Scrofula, and all Diseases of the Blood. A book recording many extraordinary cases of cure can be referred to where this medicine is left for sale at the store of J. LITER, Main street, or of G. B. WHITE, Agent for Kentucky, Jordan's row, Lexington.

Price, in boxes, according to size, $1, $2, and $3 each, with directions. For the accommodation of the public some of the larger boxes are proportionally divided to the price of 50 cents each.

District Agents, Duly Appointed.—Henry F. Wilson, *Paris;* J. & J. C. Bull, *Harrodsburg;* P. G. & G. Rice, *Danville;* J. & H. Trotter, *Nicholasville;* A. Cargill, *Cynthiana;* Paul Smith, *Ruddle's Mills;* Thomas Howard & Christopher, *Richmond;* Shultz and Hadnut *Maysville;* John R. Bryant, *Union Town;* J. Dudley, *Frankfort;* W. Cox, *Centreville;* William Alexander, *Paris, Ky.* J. Liter, *Lexington.*

September 25th, 1833. 11-by

NEW AUCTION
And Commission Store.

THE undersigned has commenced the above business, and will be ready to attend to sales either public or private, at his Auction room, on Main-street opposite the Post-Office. F. MONTMOLLIN.

Lexington, Ky. October 31, 1833—21-tf

Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN, who is a good cook and washer, for whom a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.

April 2, 1834. 38-tf.

MIDWIFERY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that she has removed to the city of Lexington, and intends to practice her profession, having been engaged in the practice of midwifery for eight years. She has read the best practical writers and studied under Elizabeth Walker, her mother, lately deceased, and from the success which has attended her labours, she hopes she will be able to give ample satisfaction to all ladies who may think proper to patronize her. Place of residence opposite the house lately occupied as the Western Luminary Printing Office, on Main street.

HELLEN HERRING.

Lexington, Sept. 11, 1833. 9-tf